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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

South America Takes Steps To Deny Citizenship to Reds; Seven Countries Now United

Plans to Deprive Members of Moscow-Led Organizations of Rights

Feeling Runs High

Chile Under Arms to Crush Uprising Laid to Communist Agitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — While the greater part of Chile is under a state of siege to facilitate the military suppression of a revolutionary outbreak, the major countries of South America have taken a first, definite step toward unified combating of the communistic menace.

Indications of this move were reflected in the editorial columns of La Nacion, a semi-official daily, which revealed that the foreign ministries of seven powers had commenced conversations on a common program. The seven powers were enumerated as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia and Ecuador.

This continental association was aimed expressly at the Third International of Moscow, according to La Nacion, and the main idea is to agree on common laws to combat revolutionary machinations emanating therefrom. The first suggested legislation is to deprive of citizenship rights all South American members of communistic organizations linked with or accepting orders from Moscow and its recognized branches.

Common Front Confirmed

The formation of a common front was confirmed by Chilean Premier Luis Cabrera. He said:

"There is no reason to deny that several South American governments are in close communication on the subject. We have all suffered and are suffering from Moscow-directed propaganda and seditious activity; we are now forced to act together.

"There has been a close relationship between the Brazilian, Uruguayan, Paraguayan and Chilean revolts. I have plenty of documentary proof in my possession."

In his telegraphic notification to provincial governors of martial law, Señor Cabrera used the term of "Russian gold" several times. No matter what aspect of the strikes was examined, he said, everywhere they were confronted with pernicious, foreign-directed revolutionary activities.

More Specific Charges

Uruguayan Deputy Angel Maria Cusano, writing in El Debate of Montevideo, made even more important revelations. He disclosed that the American Regional Labor Conference, recently held in Santiago under the auspices of the International Labor Office, was taken advantage of to promote the revolutionary plans.

He claimed that eight countries had sent purely communistic delegations in representation of the workers and that he had warned Harold Butler on this point when the Geneva director passed through Montevideo on his way to the conference.

Deputy Cusano made a textual examination of the speeches of the workers' delegates, especially those of Ecuador, Colombia and Chile, and charged that, contemporaneous with the conference, a secret communistic congress was convened which marked an important change on Third International policy in South America.

Says Rail Strike Plotted

It was agreed, he said, to abandon direct and independent action and in future to promote union with the most advanced parties of the Left or any political section in opposition to the government of the day. The railroad strike, the prelude to revolutionary outbreaks in Chile, had been determined at that meeting, he added.

As indicated by this correspondent in the Monitor on Jan. 8, the Communistic peril has now become the paramount issue in the southern half of the New World.

In those countries which have experienced revolt there are varying economic conditions, fluctuating between fair prosperity and depression, so that it is impossible to ascribe the trouble to trade crises. Nor can all the governments be in collusion against Moscow, for they vary greatly in political color.

Situation in Chile

It is one of the curiosities of the Chilean fight against Communism that the present Right Government is now acting under emergency powers framed by a Socialist Government. These powers expressly stipulated that Communism was against the law.

La Prensa of Buenos Aires, accepted today as the foremost organ of South American public opinion, has sounded a note of alarm. "The latest victims," it said, "are the gov-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Indicted Arms Firms Challenge U. S. Stand

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 18

COMPANIES and individuals indicted on a charge of conspiring to violate the arms embargo against South American nations involved in the Gran Chaco war challenged the legality of the President's proclamation in Federal Court today.

They filed a demurrer to the indictment, alleging Congress unconstitutionally had delegated powers to the President and that the President's action in proclaiming the embargo was illegal.

The defendants named in the indictment were the Curtiss-Wright Export Company, Curtiss-Wright Airplane and Motor Company, Inc., Barr Shipping Company, and various officers of the firms.

Chaco Veterans In Paraguay Set Up Government

By the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Feb. 18—Col. Rafael Franco, the exiled Paraguayan Army hero who has been proclaimed Provisional President of Paraguay, said today there was nothing radical about the revolution which has called him to power.

"The Paraguayan movement," Colonel Franco stated, "is not extremist. Rather, it represents the voice of 40,000 veterans."

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ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 18—The jungle-hardened veterans of the war with Bolivia today set up a provisional government of Paraguay and forced President Ayala to resign.

President Ayala, who had fled from his palace after loyal police lost a hard battle which raged all day yesterday through the streets of the capital, submitted his resignation by radio from the gunboat Paraguay on which he had taken refuge.

The message of resignation was addressed to Col. Camilo Recalde, leader of the revolutionaries, who, with his followers, proclaimed the war veterans' hero, Col. Rafael Franco, provisional president of Paraguay.

Colonel Recalde then permitted President Ayala to land from the gunboat and return to his residence with full guarantees.

Foreign Minister Held

Foreign Minister Luis Riart, arrested by the Revolutionaries, was held prisoner in the aviation school, the members of which—like the majority of the military forces in Asuncion—joined the rebels.

Colonel Franco, Chaco war hero who was dismissed from the army and exiled by the previous civilian government in connection with alleged communistic activities, was at his seat of exile in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and was expected to return soon.

With President Ayala aboard the gunboat was Gen. Jose Felix Estigarribia, the commander of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Unions Win Ban On Child Labor In Dress Trade

Needleworkers Hail New Industrial Democracy in New York

Strike Is Averted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—What was characterized by labor leaders as "a new form of industrial democracy" obtains here today in the garment trade which employs about 110,000 workers and is New York City's major industry. According to these leaders, it is embodied in the peace pact between the International Ladies' Garment Workers and its affiliate, the Dressmakers' Union, with four major employer associations.

The agreements ratified embody 15 changes from the old system and include the abolition of child labor through a provision naming 18 years as the minimum age for employment in the dress industry. Other demands gained include the settlement of piece prices directly with the jobber, limitation of contractors and provisions requiring that all dress accessories, like belts and buckles, be made in union shops. Another condition is that no manufacturer may move out of the five-cent transit fare limit and that no pressing machine may be introduced in a shop unless there are six hand presses fully supplied with work.

Green Praises Pact

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the ratification meeting by radio from Washington and congratulated the workers on the concessions they had won from employers.

The agreements ratified are with the Dress Manufacturers' Association, representing the "inside" employers; the popular-priced manufacturers' group, representing the jobbers; the National Association of Dress Manufacturers, another jobbers' group, and the Interstate Dress Manufacturers' Association.

The agreement was reached through the intervention of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia after a strike had been voted by the membership of the unions and a date set for the walkout, and was seen as embodying social gains for labor more advantageous than many of the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

Unanimously Approved

Ratification of the peace plan was voted unanimously at a meeting which jammed Madison Square Garden late yesterday afternoon, when a spontaneous ovation was accorded Mr. LaGuardia.

The peace pact applies to the entire industry in New York save the United Dress Manufacturers' Association, representing manufacturers employing about 30,000 workers in 1000 shops here. Confidence was voiced, however, that an agreement would be reached with this association, although in labor quarters it was said a strike or a lock-out in the shops of United still was a possibility.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Union, declared that a distinct tri-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Brazilian Rebels Pay $49,000 For Junk U. S. Machine Guns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—Machine guns come high if you are buying them for a revolution. There was the incident of a job lot of 100. They were originally sold by the army as junk after the war for $300. The purchaser resold them for $750 to a second party who refitted them with new barrels and got $5000 for the lot from R. F. Sedgely, a Philadelphia arms broker who carries the nickname "Sidewalk" Sedgely because he has no office. Brazilian revolutionists hearing of this supply in the summer of 1932 contracted for their purchase at $49,000.

"A profitable business," commented Donald Y. Wemple, agent for the Senate Munitions Committee, after reading the above transactions into the committee record today.

Just a Curtain Raiser

The machine guns were merely a sidelight to the almost opera bouffe comedy of revolutionist purchasing affairs during that summer spread on the committee records. A more important phase concerned the dealings of Lieut. Leigh Wade, U. S. A., retired, who once gained fame as an army round-the-world flier.

It appeared from letters, cables and memoranda read into the record that Lieutenant Wade during that same summer performed the skillful feat of acting simultaneously as the aircraft purchasing agent in New York for both the Brazilian Government and the Paulista revolutionists attempting to overthrow the Government.

Failed to Land Contract

He failed to land a contract for 10 planes for the Federal Government only because the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation of Buffalo, unable to make delivery in time, failed to persuade the United States Department of State to sanction the loan of 10 United States Army planes to Lieutenant Wade with which to complete the deal.

But according to Mr. Wemple, he did complete the purchase for the revolutionists, although the planes never left the United States until after the revolution had been crushed.

William P. Brown, a New York exporter's agent, was used as the foil for getting this information in the record, since Lieutenant Wade left the United States some months ago for Brazil rather than appear before the committee under a subpoena which was served upon him.

Mr. Brown Was Forgetful

Mr. Wemple would ask Mr. Brown what he knew about this or that transaction. Invariably Mr. Brown was ignorant of the affair, although he had acted as paymaster for a fund of $1,115,000 which the revolutionists had in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brown's name, and had been in constant contact with Lieutenant Wade and the other agents of the revolutionists in New York.

For example, Mr. Brown knew nothing about the purchase of a lot of "empty fired shells" at the time he made over the money for said purchase.

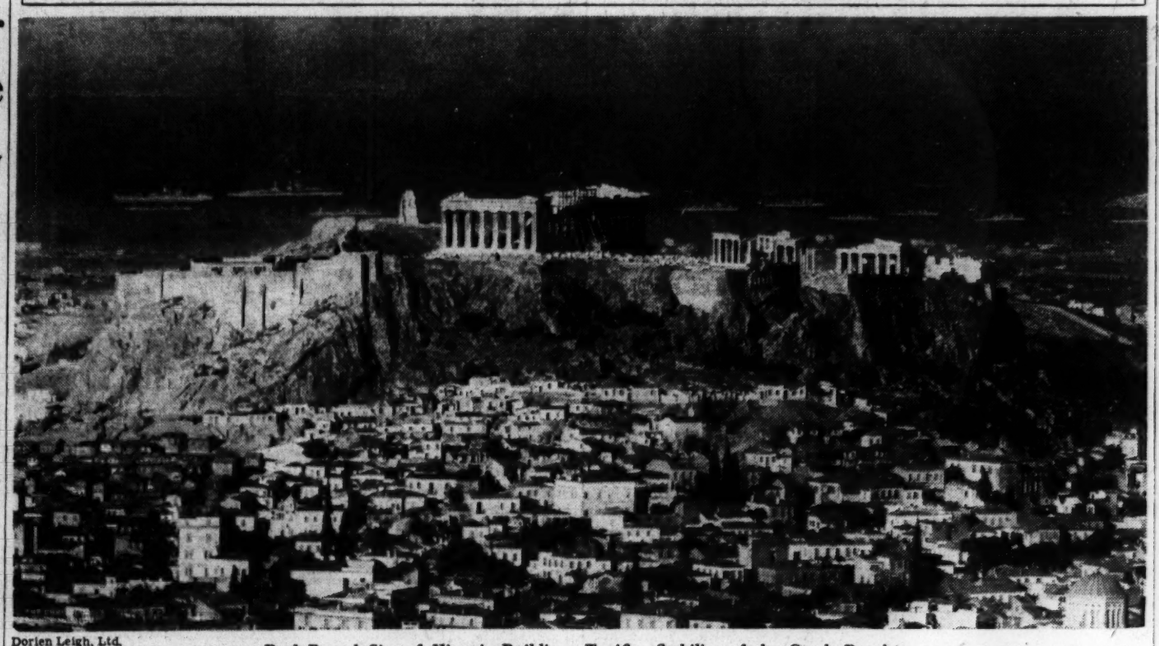
Disgusted With Whole Affair

He did, however, pick up enough information about some other deals he was financing to "become disgusted" with the whole affair.

Some light on the character of the deals was also shown by a letter from another of the revolutionists' agents to "Sidewalk" Sedgley relating to a machine-gun deal. According to the letter, a lot of 100 Colt machine guns were to be sold at $135 per gun, but billed at $200, and another lot of eight Browning machine guns were to be sold at $125, but invoiced at $140.

"Figarolo (the agent) apparently was to get $6500 out of the deal," Mr. Wemple remarked, but Mr. Brown was unable to confirm or deny this assumption from his own knowledge.

Modernized Athens Constructed Around the Ancient Acropolis



Dorien Leigh, Ltd.

Rock-Bound Site of Historic Buildings Typifies Stability of the Greek People

Athens and the Nation at Large Have Made Notable Advances in Recent Years. The Capital Has Installed a Fine Water System, Built Many Miles of Asphalt Roads and Extended Its Suburbs. Greek Industries Have Been Developed and Farming Modernized. The Value of Agricultural Products Has Doubled in Five Years. Schools Have Increased 1000 Per Cent. Anchored in the Roads in the Background Are Warships, Which Betray the Tension in the Mediterranean

Greece Rebuilt In Revival Of Trade Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — The progress which Greece has made during the last two decades in spite of wars, frequent revolutions, political strife and constant instability, reveals the remarkable qualities of this people.

Greece was at war from 1912 to 1922, at the end of which period no fewer than 1,250,000 Greek refugees from Turkey and Bulgaria poured into the land. Not only were they destitute, the majority, indeed, widows and orphans, but Greece also was extremely poor and completely disorganized economically and politically.

Two Political Camps

Greece had acquired Macedonia and Thrace, only at the close of the war, and had not had time to incorporate them. Besides, during the long conflict, Greek public opinion had been divided into two hostile camps, political passions were raised to flaming heat, a King had been chased from the country, and five Cabinet Ministers executed.

It was this disunited and impoverished Greece that 13 years ago had to begin life anew with a vast multitude of homeless refugees upon its hands. It had a very limited industry, contained but few natural resources, had practically no first-class roads, no trunk railway lines, only a small number of fertile plains and valleys and a huge national debt. From this meager and barren land, 7,000,000 Greeks had to derive a living, and find wealth with which to rebuild lost fortunes. In this undertaking they are succeeding surprisingly well.

Suburban Developments

Athens is a larger and richer city, enjoying more comforts and conveniences than when it was the mistress of the Mediterranean world. It has an excellent new water system, the first to be installed since Hadrian's viaduct, has hundreds of miles of fine asphalt pavements, has expanded on every side into well-built suburbs, and has grown out clear to the Pireaus itself, which is a flourishing industrial center and the second most important of all ports on the Mediterranean Sea.

Greece's second capital, Saloniki, has been almost completely rebuilt, has been greatly enlarged by the influx of refugees, and contains incomparably more spacious streets and more imposing buildings than ever in its history.

Greek communications also are better, and a thickly woven net of fast-running motorbuses take one to

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Buried Treasure Of Lost Coins Is Relief to Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—An unemployment relief project which was entirely unplanned got under way in the Philadelphia and West Chester Traction Company terminal on Feb. 14. It consisted of the demolition of a wooden platform in preparation for the construction of a new terminal building.

A crew of paid workmen had not been engaged in the work for long before word spread around that there was "gold in them thar hills."

For nearly 30 years coins dropped by hurrying commuters have been rolling through the cracks in the platform and automatically depositing themselves in a savings bank from which there was no withdrawal—until now.

As the rumor gained circulation unemployed men began to gather at the station to lend willing support to the work of demolition—uncovering new buried treasure possibilities with each plank that was removed. Several men departed from the scene enriched to the extent of $5 or $10. Added to the cash benefits received were a number of rings, pins and similar small articles.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Feb. 18

Paraguay—Revolt Puts in Provisional President

Asuncion, Paraguay—About a week ago Col. Rafael Franco, Chaco War hero, was charged with Communism and exiled. Today he is Provisional President of Paraguay, as a result of a military revolution, the Associated Press announces. A day of street fighting, with the rebels led by Colonel Smith and Colonel Recelde, Chaco War veterans, achieved the surrender of President Eusebio Ayala, who with Gen. Felix Estigarribia, Chaco War commander, took refuge on the inevitable gunboat in the Paraguay River.

Provisional President Franco is expected to return from Buenos Aires immediately. This revolt is seen as a rebellion of 40,000 soldiers who resent having fought a war they call unnecessary and now resent being governed by "professional politicians" who did not avert this so-called futile war.

TVA—Query Raised on Range of Power 'Yardstick'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — How far does the Government's right established yesterday by the United States Supreme Court to market and transmit power from Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals extend? Does it permit the Government to market and transmit power on all its other power projects? Does it legalize governmental competition with private utilities? These are the questions that grip the country today.

Administration spokesmen argue that the decision legalizes all governmental power yardsticks. They point out that the 8-to-1 TVA decision legalized governmental construction of the Wilson Dam for navigation and national defense purposes. They point out that it legalized sale of the power (not merely excess power) and permitted acquisition of transmission lines for the disposition of that power. They ask today if all other governmental dams are not in the same category —could they not be deemed to be for navigation and national defense?

Private utility companies seek solace in the fact that the court restricted its findings to Government acquisition of the transmission lines of the Alabama Power Company.

The stock market revived today, with all but utility shares kiting up from $1 to $3 a share.

In Ethiopia—Italy's Victory Claims Win Support

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Northern Front—"The battle of Enderta."

That will be the history books' title for the six-day offensive in which the Italians took Amba Aradam and dispersed 80,000 of Ethiopia's fiercest fighters. Ras Mulugueta, Ethiopian General, has denied claims of Italian victory, contending that there have been skirmishes, with many Italians killed. Yet the weight of evidence in the Italian official communiqués and from foreign press correspondents appears to support Italian claims.

Praise is being showered upon Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian commander in Ethiopia, for a brilliant campaign executed in an almost impassable mountain terrain. Marshal Badoglio — commonly understood to be a non-Fascist—supplanted Marshal Emilio De Bono, a Fascist, and immediately sent for the Alpini troops, crack mountain fighters, of the regular army, who are credited with a major part in the victory—The Fascist caps are off, however, to non-Fascist Marshal Badoglio and non-Fascist Alpini.

Rome—The Italian Government today handed the taxpayer the bill for the victory on the northern front. An appropriation of $122,400,000 for extraordinary colonial military expenditures was decreed, the Associated Press reports.

Ballots vs. Bullets—Japan to Hold Election

Tokyo—Ballots will sit in partial judgment on bullets Thursday. On that day some 12,000,000 Japanese will go to the polls in the first general election in four years. Consensus of political writers is that the principal issue will be that of greater or less support for the military, greater nationalism or greater liberalism in dealing with other nations, the Associated Press reported.

Prevailing political opinion foresees probable reorganization of Premier Keisuke Okada's Cabinet, with the Seiyuka Party gaining enough seats to form its own cabinet, or at least to control it. The Seiyuka Party has supported the military, perhaps, to a greater degree than other parties.

Crime—Lehman Calls on Public to Judge Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—"I beg to advise you without further loss of time that I shall answer the resolution publicly in a radio address to the people of the State within the next few days."

This was Governor Lehman's answer to a resolution passed in the Republican-controlled Legislature, declaring the Democratic Governor in contempt of the Legislature. The legislative ire had been raised by

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Four Ships Aground in Fog; Coast Guard Saves 21

Finance Companies Put on Legislative Drum Head

Stone Describes Fee Computing Methods

Seven Ships on Way to Aid Distressed Greek Steamer

El Purchase Plan Heard by Legislative Committee

Throng Urges Legislature to Free Boston Censorship

These and many other interesting news stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition. The new women's shopping column appears today.

Decision on TVA Guides New Deal Plans Elsewhere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The Supreme Court opinion on TVA lays down in broad general terms a formula against which, from now on, the constitutionality of all other power projects of the Federal Government must be measured.

The qualifications, exceptions and limitations of the new power "yardstick" are at once the subject of the most arduous study by legal experts of the Administration, and the public utility companies.

What pleases the Administration chiefly is the large majority of the court in its favor, and the far-reaching powers which are conceded to it.

What encourages the power companies is the extent to which the court has limited the decision to specific angles of a particular case, without going into the social or economic aspects of the TVA experiment.

Remarkably Lucid

On all sides it is agreed that the Hughes document is remarkable, both in logic and lucidity. Point follows point in inevitable order with no gaps in development.

There are four parts, each one raising and answering a specific question, as follows:

1. Do preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company have the legal right as plaintiffs to resort to equity proceedings to halt an agreement entered into between the management of their own company and TVA, May 21, 1934?

To this the Chief Justice answers "yes," and he is followed by five of the nine judges.

2. How far shall the court go in determing plaintiff's plea for a decision, not only on the legality of the 1934 contract, but on the abstract question of TVA's validity, as well?

Answer—The decision should be limited to the 1934 contract. This bars out such questions as the validity of TVA as a social experiment; the right of TVA to acquire "urban distribution systems" (since TVA gave up its option on a retail distribution system of the power company) and other abstractions. Questions to be decided relate to (1) authority to construct Wilson Dam; (2) purchase of transmission lines; (3) disposition of power.

3. What, if any, was the consti-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Olympic Gliders To Compete Aug. 4; U. S. Team Invited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Five gliding events, designed by the German Olympic Games Committee to test not only the skill of the world's best motorless airplane pilots, but to show the practical advances being made in the field of gliding, will form the major part of the XIth Olympiad Glider Exhibition at Berlin, Aug. 4, in which the United States has just been invited to participate.

This announcement was made here through the officials of the American Olympic Association.

The five events, as stated by the German committee, are: (1) Exhibition of gliding-school methods for different types of gliders; (2) Thermic gliding (soaring on rising air currents caused by the heat of the earth); (3) Destination landings; (4) The art of gliding, and (5) Simultaneous towing of many gliders.

The Soaring Society of America, it is understood, will select the American contestants.

Each nation is limited to three entries in each event. The number of glider pilots is not limited, but the number of participants from each country should not exceed 20. Every glider must be equipped with a parachute and only gliders that are legal in their respective countries will be admitted. All pilots must have an official glider license.

Senate Sets Speed Record For Spending

Votes $2,889,751,905 in 30 Minutes—Only One Dissenting Voice

Provides for Bonus

Appropriation Measure Fails to List Sources for Needed Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The high spot in speedy spending was struck in the Senate when $2,889,751,905—the independent offices bill —was appropriated in half an hour's time. Only Senator William H. King (D), Utah, protested. Not a Republican voice was heard.

"One would suppose," Senator King said rather plaintively yesterday, "that a measure which will result in placing burdens upon the taxpayers of the United States of $3,000,000,000 would call for some opposition or at least some criticism or comment, but it, like other appropriation bills in these days of large appropriations, provokes neither opposition nor comment."

Provides for Bonus

There was no echo to this appeal from any quarter of the Senate, and Vice-President Garner rattled the measure through to enactment.

Of the total, $1,730,000,000 is to pay the bonus, and $440,000,000 goes for the new farm subsidy program. The farm bill which is covered by this appropriation has not even been enacted in the House, but this did not stand in the way of the dignified Senate's speed.

The total cost of paying the bonus in baby bonds is to be $2,491,000,000, but of this sum $254,000,000 is available in the adjusted service certificate fund, and $507,000,000 to reimburse the Government's life insurance fund was described simply as a bookkeeping operation.

Of the total for veterans, $1,836,213,950 is to go to them directly in bonds.

Easy to Cash

These can be cashed at the nearest post office. Then $87,786,050 goes to the veterans in cash, and $60,000,000 for loans already made on certificates. Already over $12,000,000 has been appropriated to pay the costs of distributing these sums.

Senator King gently asked Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina "whether or not his committee gave any consideration to the question of the source from which the funds are to be obtained to meet the appropriations."

Senator Byrnes richly answered: "The Senator knows that the Appropriations Committee does not consider the questions of finance." He concluded: "I see no reason for the Appropriations Committee considering the question as to how the funds could be raised."

Protests Ignored

Senator King—still speaking without opposition or support—said: "It is obvious that appropriation bills will be presented for our consideration totaling many billions of dollars. It seems to me that senators should be put on notice of the stupendous sums which will be required to meet the requirements of the Federal Government in order that they may devise measures to meet the same."

And yet there was no comment: not even an uneasy stilling among senators on the floor.

Summarizing the budget position, Senator King pointed out that while the total income of the Federal Government during the present fiscal year of 1936 is running about $3,900,000,000 (although estimated revenues for 1937 are $5,200,000,000) the estimated expenditures for 1937 are $6,750,000,000 plus $2,000,000,000 to meet the bonus and $450,000,000 for the farm program. These prospective expenditures rise to between $8,000,000,000 and $9,000,000,000, Senator King said, with new proposals coming along daily, as, for instance, a bill reported yesterday asking $1,000,000,000 for rural electrification.

Opposition Futile

"But," Senator King concluded, "opposition is futile."

Other agencies getting funds through this bill—and it includes an extra $30,000,000 of unexpended balances for the farmers—are: Veteran administration: $593,727,000 independent of the bonus fund; SEC, $4,233,000; ICC, $7,089,550; Communications Commission, $1,474,000; federal power, $1,709,000; federal trade, $1,439,000; National Labor Relations Board, $735,000.

And as a fitting final touch, the President's $75,000 and the Vice-President's $15,000 are in the bill.

Highway Experts Score Diversion of Gas Tax

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 18 (AP)—Diversion of motor vehicle funds for purposes other than construction and maintenance of roads was scored Feb. 16 by the American Association of Highway Officials at the close of the organization's twelfth annual convention.

A resolution was adopted opposing road fund diversion and continuance of the federal gasoline tax. The delegates also adopted resolutions urging greater uniformity of traffic control devices throughout the nation and calling upon highway agencies to make surveys of the number and causes of accidents.

Monitor Index

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1936

Education Page	6
Aviation Column	7
The Home Forum	8
Abolishing Fear [With German Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Review	10
Radio Timetable	11
Financial Pages	12 and 13
News of Art, Music and the Theater	14
Sports Page	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Brandeis Declares TVA Case Should Have Been Dismissed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Mr. Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court, in a separate opinion that concurred with the 8-1 favorable decision on the sale of TVA electric power by the Federal Government, argued nevertheless that the case should have been dismissed without decision. Justices Cardozo, Stone and Roberts joined him in this opinion.

"Considerations of propriety," Mr. Justice Brandeis began, "as well as long-established practice, demand that we refrain from passing upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress unless obliged to do so in the proper performance of our judicial function, when the question is raised by a party whose interests entitle him to raise it. Blair v. United States, 250 U. S. 273, 279.

Agrees with Chief Justice

"I do not disagree with the conclusion on the constitutional question announced by the Chief Justice; but, in my opinion, the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals should be affirmed without passing on it.

"The Government has insisted throughout the litigation that the plaintiffs have no standing to challenge the validity of the legislation. This objection to the maintenance of the suit is not overcome by presenting the claim in the form of a bill in equity and complying with formal prerequisites required by Equity Rule 27. The obstacle is not procedural. It inheres in the substantive law, in well settled rules of equity, and in the practice in cases involving the constitutionality of legislation. Upon the findings made by the District Court, it should have dismissed the bill."

Reasons for Stand

Mr. Justice Brandeis explains this stand on the ground that the minority stockholders of the Alabama Power Company who brought the TVA suit did not appear to have legal ground for seeking redress from an action taken in good faith by the qualified officers of the company.

"Its officers agreed," he continues, "with the approval of the board of directors, to sell to the Tennessee Valley Authority a part of their lines and incidental property. The management thought that the transaction was in the interest of the company. It acted in the exercise of its business judgment with the utmost good faith . . . . There was no showing of fraud, oppression or gross negligence. There was no showing of legal duress. There was no showing that the management believed that to sell to the Tennessee Valley Authority was in excess of the company's corporate powers, or that it was illegal because entered into for a forbidden purpose.

State Approved Sale

"Nor is there any basis in law for the assertion that the contract was ultra vires the company. Under the law of Alabama, a public utility corporation may ordinarily sell a part of its transmission lines and incidental property to another such corporation if the approval of the Public Service Commission is obtained. The contract provided for securing such approval. Moreover, before the motion to dissolve the restraining order was denied and before the hearing on the merits was concluded, the Legislature, by Act Number 1, approved Jan. 24, 1935, and effective immediately provided that a utility of the State may sell all or any of its property to the Tennessee Valley Authority without the approval of the Public Service Commission or of any other state agency."

He then shows that the plaintiffs who objected to the company's action in selling transmission lines to TVA own about one three hundred and fortieth of the preferred stock.

Stockholders' Claims

"They claimed at the hearing," the opinion proceeds, "to represent about one ninth of the preferred stock; that is, less than one forty-fifth in amount of all the securities outstanding. Their rights are not enlarged because the Tennessee Valley Authority entered into the transaction pursuant to an act of Congress. The fact that the bill calls for an inquiry into the legality of the transaction does not overcome the obstacle that ordinarily stockholders have no standing to interfere with the management. Mere belief that corporate action taken or contemplated, is illegal gives the stockholder no greater right to interfere than is possessed by any other citizen. Stockholders are not guardians of the public. The function of guarding the public against acts deemed illegal rests with the public officials.

"Within recognized limits stockholders may invoke the judicial remedy to enjoin acts of the management which threaten their property interest. But they cannot secure the aid of a court to correct what appear to them to be mistakes of judgment on the part of the officers. Courts may not interfere with the management of the corporation unless there is bad faith, disregard of the relative rights of its members, or other action seriously threatening their property rights."

This rule is documented with cases applying it against minority stockholders who complained of mistakes by company officers, whether due to error of fact or of law or merely to bad business judgment. This concludes Mr. Justice Brandeis's argument based on the substantive law. Next he analyzes the equity practice, as follows:

"Even where property rights of stockholders are alleged to be violated by the management, stockholders seeking an injunction must bear the burden of showing danger of irreparable injury, as do others who seek that equitable relief. In the case at bar the burden of making such proof was a peculiarly heavy one. The plaintiffs, being preferred stockholders, have but a limited interest in the enterprise, resembling, in this respect, that of a bondholder in contradistinction to that of a common stockholder.

"Act may be innocuous to the preferred which conceivably might injure common stockholders. There was no finding that the property interests of the plaintiffs were imperiled by the transaction in question; and the record is barren of any evidence on which any such finding could have been made.

Constitutional Issues

Third, as to the practice in constitutional cases, Mr. Justice Brandeis develops the thesis that the TVA case did not appear to command a decision on the constitutionality of the contract with Alabama Power Company.

"The fact that it would be convenient for the parties and the public to have promptly decided whether the legislation assailed is valid, cannot justify a departure from these settled rules of corporate law and established principles of equity practice," he says. "On the contrary, the fact that such is the nature of the inquiry proposed should be then the reluctance of the courts to entertain the stockholders' suit."

Cites Supreme Court Rules

Seven rules of the Supreme Court are then cited, which it has developed for its own governance in the cases confessedly within its jurisdiction. These rules give effect to the theory that judges should pass on the constitutionality of legislation only in cases where such action is imperative.

The fact that the Supreme Court had previously passed on the constitutional issue in stockholders' cases bearing a "superficial resemblance" to the TVA case is dismissed with the observation that "in none of those cases was the question presented under circumstances similar to those at bar."

Holds Rights Were Lost

If the company ever had a right to challenge the transaction with the TVA, "its right had been lost by estoppel before this suit was begun; and as it is the company's right which plaintiffs seek to enforce, they also are necessarily estopped." This estoppel is explained as due to acceptance by the company of acts taken by the TVA under the contract. Also, the minority stockholders in their own right are held estopped by their long inaction.

Finally, Mr. Justice Brandeis holds that even where by the substantive law stockholders have a standing to challenge the validity of legislation under which the management of a corporation is acting, "courts should, in the exercise of their discretion, refuse an injunction unless the alleged invalidity is clear." This rule, in his opinion, should have barred any decision on the constitutional issue in the TVA case.

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Tennessee Valley Stages Jubilee To Mark TVA Victory

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18 (AP)—The winding Tennessee Valley, where leaders hope for creation of an American Ruhr, with industry and agriculture co-ordinated, hailed with noisy celebrations and expressions of delight the Supreme Court's support of the TVA yesterday.

Here in Knoxville, headquarters of the Tennessee Valley Authority, factories and mills raised their whistles in a mighty din while the high school band played in the downtown streets and thousands of citizens joined in the celebration with cheers.

TVA Workers Elated

The 1200 Knoxville office employees of the TVA, under tension for weeks over continuation of their jobs, were jubilant.

In Washington, Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA, said, "I have nothing to say except that I don't feel depressed."

David E. Lilienthal, power director of the TVA, suiting action to words, said, "You may say that Mr. Lilienthal, with a broad smile on his face, said he had no comment to make pending study of the complete opinion."

Joy in Muscle Shoals

The Muscle Shoals district, hub of the Tennessee River Power development, broke into a bedlam of happy celebration with word that the authority's right to sell "surplus power" had been upheld.

Hats were tossed into the air, cheers were flung back and forth between residents, and money changed hands on wagers on the decision.

The Florence, Ala., Times, one of the papers of the district, was jammed with cheering citizens.

Torchlight Parades

J. L. Meeks, publisher of the Sheffield Tri-Cities Daily and the Florence Times, sounded a call for an "old-fashioned Democratic torchlight parade" to begin at the Florence court house at 7:30 tomorrow night and continue indefinitely.

Civic leaders and officials throughout the district greeted the announcement as an important step in future development

Gov. Hill McAlister of Tennessee commented briefly, "As Governor I am very gratified at the decision since it means so much to Tennessee."

Victory Dance Planned

The 1700 inhabitants of Norris, the TVA's model town, site of one of the new dams, gaily laid plans for a celebration and dance at the Community Building tonight.

There was some adverse comment.

Charles C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers Association, said at Nashville that "while many will hail the decision as a blessing, I feel that if it is a blessing, it is one of disguise, as the savings in electric energy will be more than offset through increased taxes."

Women Pay Tribute To Susan Anthony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — A score of women's organizations gathered around the monument of Susan B. Anthony in the capital Feb. 15 to pay homage to the suffrage leader on the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of her birth.

One of the groups, the National Woman's Party, brought with them banners honoring other women pioneers. These included Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; Clara Barton, first president and organizer of the American Red Cross, and Julia Ward Howe, author and reformer, who wrote "The Battle Hymn of The Republic."

Others honored were, Frances Willard, reformer and W. C. T. U. president; Elizabeth Cady Stanton, leader for women's rights; Anna Howard Shaw, who, although born in England, was an American woman suffrage leader and minister, and Lucretia Mott, of Massachusetts, leader against slavery, and for women's rights.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, took notice of the observation by delivering in the Senate an address demanding "complete economic justice" for women.

Inventor of Halftones Paid Honor by Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Cornell University paused yesterday to recall that it is the birthplace of the "half-tone" process used in making newspaper pictures, and to pay tribute to the inventor, Eugene Ives of Philadelphia, on his 81st birthday.

Mr. Ives, who is still alive, also conducted early experiments at Cornell that paved the way for colored motion pictures and scores of other inventions.

In a letter to university officials, Mr. Ives recalled that he was taken from his home in Litchfield, Conn., to become Cornell's first full-time photographer in 1874. He first used the half-tone process on the college newspaper.

Friends have maintained that the inventor, had he had his process patented, might have realized millions of dollars from it.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Governor Lehman's charge that "powerful groups" had killed as much of his anti-crime legislation as possible The Governor feels so sincerely that the public is vitally concerned in all measures to reduce crime that he is to let the public be the final arbiter in the fight on Capitol Hill.

Pickets—Keep Tire Plant Closed

Akron, Ohio—Three hundred pickets formed a chain that 75 policemen could not break and succeeded in keeping closed plant number 2 of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, normally employing 6000 men. The dispute pivots around the company's laying off of tire builders, the Associated Press reported.

Spanish Election—Azana May Form Cabinet

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Madrid—Spain strives to settle down—and with some success.

The general election is seen as an astounding victory for the Leftist Coalition, constituted of Socialists, Communists, Syndicalists and Anarchists. This coalition, with only 30 of the 473 seats in Cortes to be reported, lacked only nine of commanding a working majority.

If final tabulations are as indicated today, former Premier Manuel Azaña will probably be asked to form a cabinet. Final standing in the Cortes will not be determined until March 1, when 39 seats are to be decided.

The great problem of the victors is to hold together the various factions that made common cause for the sake of defeating the forces of Conservatism and Roman Catholicism. Political tremors subside after a wild night in which one man was killed as police and victorious radicals fought in the streets.

Netherlands Defense—$34,000,000 Voted

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam—The Netherlands Parliament today voted a grant of 50,000,000 guilders ($34,000,000) for national defense. The vote was 60 to 29.

Dressmakers—Call Jubilee in Place of Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York—One hundred and five thousand dressmakers left their jobs yesterday. Yet the occasion was not the threatened strike but a half holiday to celebrate an agreement, probably guaranteeing the workers two years of peace, two years of work.

This strike-averting agreement set many standards higher even than the NRA had established. They included:

Abolition of child labor with 18 set as the minimum age for employment.

Fines to be imposed upon employers violating the 35-hour week.

Limitation of the contractors any one jobber can employ.

Loan—London Assists France

Paris (AP)—France borrowed £40,000,000 from British financial interests yesterday, it was officially announced. The loan was granted for nine months and carries interest charges of 3 per cent.

Mexico—Six-Day Week Demanded in Industry

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Mexico City—Labor held a double-barreled threat over the head of Mexican industrialism and American capital invested in this country. One threat was a demand that industry pay workers for one day of rest for every six days of work. The other threat was the scheduled strike on the Southern Pacific Railroad set for Feb. 20.

Chambers of Commerce petition that President Cardenas intervene to stop the strike, the Federal Labor Department works desperately to this end, and officials of the Southern Pacific insist labor's demands are impossible to meet, since they would add $1,350,000 to the expense of operation. Such problems that hang on the minute hand engage a special session of the Mexican Congress and a nationwide convention of the workers under the auspices of the Labor Department.

Radio—Change From Zone Basis Advised

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Washington—A potentially revolutionary change in the radio setup of America was reported favorably by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Under the present system facilities are doled out on a five-zone basis. Under the proposed amendment, these zones would be disregarded and facilities could be distributed on the basis of state and community needs.

Radio experts point out that the proposed standards are so flexible and respose such discretion with individuals that radio handouts could conceivably become as flagrant as patronage handouts.

Major Crimes Show 3.5 Per Cent Drop In New York State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—A drop of 3.5 per cent in major crimes in New York State was registered last year, according to the first report of Edward P. Mulrooney as Commissioner of Correction. Mr. Mulrooney was appointed to this post by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last year, and in his report yesterday placed the average crimes in 1935 at 331 for every 100,000 of population. The total number of crimes during the 12 months was given by Mr. Mulrooney as 45,717, as compared with 47,585 in 1934. This made the daily crime average last year 125.

Mr. Mulrooney reported that in the major crimes 49.2 per cent, or 22,511, remained unsolved. He said there were 29,777 arrests for major crimes and 499,951 arrests for all offenses, a decrease of 153,208 from 1934. He attributed this decline to the enactment in 1934 of the law removing from the criminal class certain violations of the vehicle and traffic law and similar local misdemeanor ordinances which are now classified as traffic infractions.

Forgery led all offenses showing increases in 1935, 1068 cases being reported, an increase of 47.3 per cent. Arson also increased by 15.7 per cent and homicide by vehicale 8.10 per cent. There was, on the other hand, a decrease in felonious assault cases and a 4.1 per cent increase in homicides other than assault by vehicle, 578 having been reported.

"Thefts constituted 68.1 per cent of the total crimes, as compared with 69.1 per cent in 1934," Mr. Mulrooney said. "Robbery decreased 4.8 per cent, grand larceny of autos decreased 9.2 per cent, grand larceny other than autos decreased 18.9 per cent, while burglary increased 5.7 per cent."

Mr. Mulrooney reported improvement in the crime situation involving youth, saying that the rate of arrests for major crimes for every 100,000 of estimated population 16 years of age and over dropped from 297.5 in 1934 to 290 in 1935.

Puerto Rico Democrats Keep Statehood Planks

SAN JUAN, P. R., Feb. 18 (AP)—After pledging six votes to President Roosevelt, Puerto Rican Democrats last night voted to work for statehood for the island.

Their goal is a continuance of the statehood plank in the platform they adopted in 1932.

Dr. James Harvey Robinson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Dr. James Harvey Robinson, who passed on here yesterday, brought to the teaching of history in the United States a decisive stimulus toward searching out the development of ideas rather than merely recording wars, politics and territorial changes.

"Humanized knowledge" is a phrase summing up his conception of the specialist's duty to make his findings available in terms understandable to the common man. During 28 years as a university lecturer and professor, from 1891 to 1919, he became dissatisfied with methods of formal education, as then conducted.

To develop new methods, he helped organize in 1919 the New School for Social Research. He and his followers set about rewriting history. Their textbooks did much to transform college and high school teaching of history.

Moreover, translation of Dr. Robinson's texts into many foreign languages, including Chinese, had given worldwide influence to his conception of history. He subordinated or omitted much of the minute detail about battles that cluttered older history textbooks.

Dr. Robinson took part in editing important works in addition to his writing and lecturing. Among these works were "Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History," "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," and the "American Historical Review."

In 1929, Dr. Robinson was president of the American Historical Association. He was a fellow of the Royal Historical Society in London.

Among his numerous historical writings was the early work on "The German Bundesrath," written after he had taken his Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Freiburg, Germany. His "Introduction to the History of Western Europe" was followed by enlarged works on European history. Such titles as "The Humanizing of Knowledge," and "The Ordeal of Civilization," disclose the special bent of his historical approach.

Campus a Floral Paradise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—There are more than 100 varieties of native trees on the University of South Carolina campus, E. C. Coker, professor of mathematics at the university, told members of the Chester Garden Club in a recent address. "Probably no similar area in any part of the State can claim a parallel to it," he said.

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Butler Declares G. O. P. Must Have Useful Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Republicans can gain much by studying the precepts of political history in the United States, and if they will do this, they will see that they again constitute an opposition party in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

For many years Dr. Butler has been one of the party's most widely known counselors and at one time was mentioned as its standard bearer. Today he sees it standing "at the parting of the ways," holding that "it may either dissolve and disappear through sheer incompetence, or by the transfusion of new intellectual and moral vigor, it may enter upon a new and highly constructive period of service."

Not a New Position

The position of the party today is not new, it having been an opposition party in 1888, 1896, 1916 and 1920, Dr. Butler told a meeting of Republicans of the Ninth Assembly District here last night. In those years, however, "it so conducted itself as to win three of those four elections, and missed victory in the fourth only by the narrowest of margins," he declared.

The reason that won those elections, he said, was that "it came forward with a positive program for dealing with those matters that were then uppermost in the public mind," refusing to content itself "with mere attack on the party in power or with mere fault-finding, however justified both attack and fault-finding were."

Repeated in 1936

"It came forward with policies of its own, which, in turn, were accepted by the people," he continued. "It is these conditions which are repeated in 1936, but with greatly increased importance. He must be quite blind who does not see that the civilized world is facing a crisis and that the United States, as part of the civilized world, will be deeply involved in that crisis, if, and when, it comes."

Dr. Butler saw measures to prevent war as "the pivotal question of the moment." The Republican Party must, too, deal with unemployment, social security and relief, he said; it must devise measures to balance the budget and lift the burden of "intolerable" taxation, "the proceeds of which are wastefully expended under official control," and deal with other domestic problems, chief of which concerns agriculture.

Most Problems Moral

Dr. Butler defined most of the nation's problems as moral.

"If men would be honest and fair to their fellows," he said, "and will subordinate the profit motive to desire for human service, there would be no complaint about economic and social institutions. These conditions, which are so often and so justly complained of, cannot be dealt with by law because their roots are moral. They can only be dealt with by those forces—intellectual, ethical and spiritual—which reach down deep into human nature and guide and shape human conduct. If men will behave themselves — particularly those men who achieve material success—a vast proportion of present-day discussion of social and economic matters will come to an end.

A Question for the G. O. P.

"Will the Republican Party see those things as they really are and rise to the heights necessary to grasp and deal with them? Will it produce leadership able to interpret these principles of the people, and, if intrusted with power, to build public policies in accordance with what have been the insights and declarations of the Republican Party and its outstanding leaders for a full generation?" Dr. Butler did not answer the question.

For the first time in 40 years, Dr. Butler will not be a candidate to the Republican National Convention when it meets in Cleveland in June. He has been a delegate to more of these conventions than any other Republican in New York.

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Questionnaire on Driving Put By Judge to Traffic Violators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18—Drivers who attended a recent session of Philadelphia's new evening traffic court not only paid their fines, but were given a little test as to their fitness to operate automobiles. One hundred and fifty of them were handed driving questionnaires and told to fill them out.

"I want to see just how much some of you know about safe driving," explained Magistrate Nathan A. Beifel to the crowded courtroom.

When pencils finished scratching and the results were compiled, it became apparent that most of the drivers had no idea, for one thing, how much distance is required to stop an automobile going at 20 miles an hour.

Justification

Magistrate Beifel commented upon this. "It looks," he said, "as if we need more tests for drivers in addition to strict enforcement of traffic laws."

The questionnaires were given out at the beginning of the proceedings. As each case was called, the driver's questionnaire was handed to the Magistrate before the testimony was given.

The list of questions had been printed the preceding day in a local paper. They were presented also to traffic policemen on duty in the court. Of them, two got a perfect score, while four others missed one question each out of the 15 questions asked.

Fair Scores

Of the traffic violators, only one answered all the questions correctly. He was charged with illegal parking and fined $3.63. The worst score was made by a driver who was fined $12.63 for reckless driving, passing a trolley on the wrong side, and driving on the wrong side of the street.

On an average, the 150 drivers brought before Magistrate Beifel missed only three or four questions. These usually included the stopping distance required by cars moving at 20 miles per hour, which is 24 feet; and the fact that hand signals are required for turning and stopping.

Three Major Issues Still on Their Way To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The TVA decision, ending one round in the New Deal's court fight with utilities, leaves at least three major questions still awaiting Supreme Court decision.

None of these is yet before the high court, and government lawyers believe they will not be decided there before next fall.

The three issues are:

PWA loans to municipalities to build their own power plants—more than 30 suits have been started in the District of Columbia courts alone, challenging these loans. A suit against the $2,000,000 loan for a project at Greenwood, S. C., is already in the Circuit Court of Appeals. Either that case or a Hominy, Okla., suit in the District of Columbia courts is expected to carry the question before the nine supreme justices.

Federal Power Commission — In the "New River case," the Alleghany Power Company has challenged the commission's right to require companies leasing Government damsites to submit to federal regulation of rates, accounts and business practices.

Public utilities holding companies —the power of the securities commission to require these companies to register with it has been challenged in more than 50 injunction suits. Such registration is the first step in the administration of the new utilities law, which aims at eliminating some holding companies, splitting up others and regulating the remainder.

Du Pont Re-establishes Chemistry Scholarships

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 18 (AP)—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., reporting a shortage in research chemists, has announced it will again appropriate $18,000 to establish fellowships in 12 colleges and universities for the academic year 1936-37, to aid graduate students in chemistry.

The institutions selected are University of Chicago, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Ohio State, Princeton, Yale, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, University of Michigan and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The company established similar fellowships years ago, but discontinued the plan in 1932.

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Winter Writes New Chapter In Outdoor Sports

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

It is all my daughter's doings that I have rid myself of a Preconceived Notion. For weeks I had been hiding ostrich-like from the highly publicized idea of vacationing in the snow. I wanted none of it. Scenic trips through frozen scenery? Humph! Adventuring where Zero nips the nose? Bosh! Jay-skiing with Jack Frost? Booh! But daughter demanded and Dad was deflated and the deed was detonated. In other words: Whizz-bang—and we were off to the snow train.

⁂

Now as to that Preconceived Notion: I had held that, in winter, a vacation could mean but one thing—a vacation from winter. Hence escape seemed indicated in the direction of the equator. All roads, rails, air and sea lanes led to a palm tree and a placid lagoon. It never occurred to me—until daughter took a hand—that vacation doesn't necessarily mean a complete change of scene. More vitally it may be merely a change in one's point of view. Such a theory is a dangerous opponent to a Preconceived Notion. It completely ruined mine. I think the last vestige of it was demolished on the station platform.

⁂

Take a few hundred youths of all ages. Costume them in gay scarlets and vivid greens and divers and sundry combinations of the spectrum. Equip them with skis, skates, snowshoes, toboggans. Endow them with rosy cheeks and laughter. Vitalize them with anticipation and suspense. Surrender yourself to the contagion of spontaneity. And see how flimsy a thing is a Preconceived Notion. By the time the train steamed out of the terminal, destination unknown, even a benign but opinionated young fossil like myself had sloughed off inhibitions as a crab sloughs its shell.

⁂

These snow trains, which have come to be such a pleasant feature of the northern winter, function in more than a mere carrying capacity. Not only do they help to dissipate inhibitions, they likewise serve to symbolize the truism that a most effective way of overcoming problems is to go out and meet them, analyze them, and turn them into opportunities. Not everyone in the northern latitudes can escape to the tropics when winter presses down, but anyone anywhere may go forth to meet the weather with the determination to make it serve a joyous occasion.

⁂

Perhaps the Olympic Winter Games in 1932 were primarily instrumental in arousing America to the recreational potentialities of winter. Before the Olympic popularized skiing, stimulated bobsled racing, drew a new group of enthusiasts out into the hills, winter had been accepted as a rigorous taskmaker. Only the more hardy youngsters braved its frosty breath with recreational intent. The strong desire to achieve distinction in the Olympiad, however, called hundreds of young sportsmen to adventure in the snows. More thought was devoted to providing comfortable and adequate winter wear. Over night, it seems, the discovery was made that there was nothing for the intelligent individual to fear about winter. Simultaneously came the discovery that winter was fun. Fear was chased off the scene with laughter. Boreas might bluster, puff mighty winds, shake its snowy duster on the shoulders of the hills, freeze tight the water courses—and Young America merely responded with a: "Hurray! Let's go skiing!"

⁂

If I have been correctly informed it was the Boston & Maine Railroad which first saw the possibilities of winter recreation and installed the first "snow train," back in 1931. That first train carried 197 passengers. They had a good time. Before the season closed the B. & M. had hauled a total of 8371 winter sports enthusiasts. Last year 17,943 went along. This year the total bids fair to exceed that record on the B. & M. alone, while the New York Central lines and other railroads with terminals within striking distance of the snow belt have adopted the plan and week ends in the snows have taken their place as a popular diversion. If you listen to the weather forecasts over the ether waves you are familiar with that sudden urge that accompanies the announcement that skiing conditions are just right at Canaan, N. H., or Brattleboro, Vt., or Lake Placid or Gore Mountain or Phoenicia, N. Y. or—for that matter, on the slopes of Mount Hood or Mount Rainier or a half dozen winter destinations in the high Sierra, since this snow belt appeal stretches across the nation.

⁂

My own adventure on the "snow train" has left me with a fine tolerance, not to say respect, for these high-spirited lads and lasses who wing themselves with skis and go scaling the high places. Listening to the breezy comments on waxes, hickory runners, hitches and poles, I had convinced myself that youth would have its loquacious debates, but after all the thing should be quite simple: merely strap a runner on either foot and let altitude and gravitation take its course. I may say that in my case it did. Unfortunately, however, its course led over a considerable bump and suddenly ended in a snow drift. My daughter tells me that seldom has she seen such grace as that described by my two pedal extremities as they protruded upward from the snow bank and energetically imitated two woolly semaphores gone berserk. Now, I had experimented with that Olympic bobsled run down Mt. Van Hoevenberg at Lake Placid once, in the line of duty, and had concluded that nothing in the heavens above or the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth was likely to produce a comparable combination of speed and uncertainty as that downward dash. But at least in bobsleding one has a sled to hang on to. I take it that in skiing one is supposed to hang on to the wind. 'Tis an art I shall never acquire. But I'm glad I tried it—once. Perhaps under milder conditions and proper tutelage I might be induced—but why go into that?

⁂

Those CCC boys impressed me, too. One sees their handiwork on many a ridge. Anyone who listens to the popular pessimism that Young America has lost its verve, initiative and ingenuity should follow any of those several ski trails these ubiquitous young men have cleaved out of the mountain forests. My own experience may have caused me to feel rather strongly in the matter, but in my opinion the sheer and, one might almost say, diabolical ingenuity with which they have laid traps for the novice, causes one to feel quite certain that when their opportunity comes they will prove quite adequate to the occasion.

⁂

There is this to be said, however: their trails usually terminate within striking distance of a warm shelter. I think there is nothing more pleasant, by the way, than a mountain resort hotel in winter. Big logs crackling, easy chairs inviting, good books waiting, and withal a fine, breezy, informal American sense of friendliness. I should recommend a place that one has known in summer. And I'd like to feel that you were going to stay a week at least, so that the week-end bustle may be dissipated among the white, silent mountains. In winter, while the hills are asleep, one may study their contours undiverted by the insistence of growing things. Nature has put away its water colors and indulges in the etcher's art, with perhaps a color wash to touch with blue the shadows and purple the white distances and smear a touch of russet on last year's leaves. One gets really to know a much loved place in winter even as in repose one reads new character in a much loved face.

⁂

Yes, I've rid myself of a Preconceived Notion. My little taste of winter vacationing has left me in a mood to snap my fingers under the nose of Jack Frost. Coming home on the "snow train" a calm, white landscape glided by—a black, ice bordered brook, a silhouetted fir, a quiet farmhouse sleeping in the moonlight and behind it the graying mystery of night-clothed mountains. Surely I must adventure forth again. I feel that great treasures are to be discovered by one who dons snowshoes and quietly mushes over moonlit mountain parks. There are secrets of tranquillity in those calm night silences, I am sure. Faced with enthusiasm, winter shows a less stern countenance, offering innumerable opportunities for a change-of-thinking as well as a change-of-scenes. You would be surprised, for instance, how completely my view was changed a very few moments after fastening on my first pair of skiis.

When the Snow Spells Outdoor Sports

Upper Right: Wide World

Enthusiasts Make For Their Winter Playgrounds

Upper Left—Mt. Hood, the Winter Recreation Center for Portland, Ore. Upper Right—Group on Snow Train en Route From New York City to the Great Open Spaces. Lower Left—Escalator Installed This Season at Mt. Baker, Washington. Lower Right—Some of the 5000 Automobiles That Carried 25,000 Persons to Mt. Hood to Witness Winter Sports Carnival

Resorts in High Sierra Attracting Big Crowds Of Winter Sports Enthusiasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb 18—While golfers golf at the foot of California's coastal mountains, winter sports enthusiasts are flinging snowballs in the high Sierra, a few good golf drives, so to speak, away. While many are bathing in the blue Pacific, others are skiing and skating within the borders of Yosemite National Park, the famous Truckee region, Lake Tahoe, Mount Baker, and other favored snow fields west of the Rockies.

Perhaps never before has such enthusiasm been shown toward winter sports in California. The scene on week ends at numerous railroad terminals and bus lines proves this, for skis and skates are displacing to a large extent the usual golf bags and tennis racquets.

Any Snow-Clad Hill

Any place where there is a snow-clad hill draws devotees, but one of the popular arenas of California's growing winter enthusiasm is Yosemite National Park. This year the park is enjoying one of the greatest winter seasons in its history. Since the park that glaciers dug offers a most complete winter sports area, it is not only proving to be a nucleus for the snow addicts of California, but for a much larger public. One of the largest outdoor ice rinks in the West, a four-track toboggan slide, ash can slide, dog-team rides, sleighing, skiing, coasting—are the facilities aiming to make Yosemite Valley a winter drawing card.

Among other reasons for its popularity is the fact that the park is easy to reach, roads are kept clear by modern snow removal equipment, and there are numerous comfortable accommodations. Novel among these is the Badger Pass Ski House—45 minutes' drive over a high-gear road, which is cleared and maintained by the National Park Service—surrounded by ski slopes of various degrees of length and pitch to suit both the beginner and the expert. One of the world's best instructors, Hannes Schroll, has been secured by Yosemite authorities to teach modern ski technique.

Faster Schedules

Tourist travel to Yosemite has been so heavy this winter that railroads and buses have established new and faster schedules. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has a new sleeping car service to Merced, and the Yosemite Transportation System of Los Angeles has changed its schedule in order to make connections. It also is operating on daily schedules along with the Yosemite Park and Curry Company at special two-day all-expense tour rates during the winter season. The trip is reasonable and includes both Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of Big Trees as well as the National Park.

In connection with the park is the newly formed Yosemite Winter Club which is open to everyone at a nominal fee. The chief objects of the club are the general development of winter sports, the promotions of amateur competitions and the continued improvement of Yosemite's winter sports facilities and program.

Every city convenience for the winter tourist to the park has been provided for by officials. There is a repair and storage garage, gasoline service station, laundry, general store, beauty parlor, barber shops, photographic service, and taxi service. Excellent accommodations are available.

TVA Decision Guides New Deal Elsewhere

(Continued from Page 1)

tutional authority for building Wilson Dam?

Answer—There was constitutional authority to build the dam on two points: (1) as a means of national defense, and (2) as an improvement to navigation. (Flood control is not mentioned in the opinion.)

4. What, if any, is the constitutional authority for disposing of electric energy at Wilson Dam; and how far does it extend?

Answer. (1) The Government has the right to dispose of its own electric power to a fair market, just as it has the right to dispose of oil or coal found in federally owned land.

(2) This power of disposal extends to all the energy—and not merely to the energy accidentally produced in excess of the amount used for purposes of national defense and navigation, as held by Judge Grubb in the Alabama District Court.

3. The Government has the right to acquire transmission lines to effect this disposal at Wilson Dam, under the distinct qualification, however, that the court might decide otherwise, under different conditions.

Such is the synopsis of the court decision, in which parts "3" and "4" are of major interest.

Part 3 Stands Out

Part 3 is held outstanding in the constitutional sense because, in upholding Wilson Dam's validity as an aid to national defense, and an aid to navigation, such broad terms are used as to encourage New Dealers in the hope that all other of their power yardsticks will be similarly vindicated.

A dam on almost any navigable river would seem to be included under the broad Hughes formula.

It is true that on the question of "national defense" the court takes judicial notice of the war conditions in 1916, when the Wilson Dam Act was passed. No such conditions existed, of course, for Passamaquoddy or other projects today.

On the other hand, the court quotes with approval the finding of fact of the District Court that "the maintenance of said plants in operating condition and the assurance of an abundant supply of energy in the event of war constitute national defense assets."

Part 4 Is Longest

It is "part four" of the opinion that attracts deepest interest, and it is approximately as long as all the rest of the decision together.

In it the court finally lays down the analogy between the right of the Government to dispose of electricity from its own dams, and its well established right to dispose of mineral products found on federal reservations. Transmission lines are held to be merely the "horse and mules" which carry this government property to market.

The qualifications set up about Wilson Dam's specific constitutionality which may or may not apply to other dams, are the most debated part of the decision.

Specific conditions exist at Wilson Dam which might not obtain elsewhere, and the court goes to great pains to point these out.

Only One Customer

For instance, at Wilson Dam there is only one immediate customer for the Government's power—the Alabama Power Company—and if transmission lines were not acquired to outside territory the Government would be forced to sell on a monopoly market.

World Court Held Always in Session By New Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The World Court's standing has been considerably strengthened by a revision of statute which came into force in February. It provides for the abolition of deputy judges, stricter rules for the judges' functions, and permanency of the Court's session.

Thus the efforts undertaken in 1929 by the so-called World Court States to revise the statute in order to add to the firm foundation of the Permanent Court for International Justice have been crowned with success.

There was some delay through the failure of Brazil, Panama and Peru, to ratify. Therefore the Assembly last fall adopted a resolution to the effect that if no objections were filed by these states, the Revised Statute would come into force in February.

Judges may now exercise no political or administrative function, and furthermore they may not engage in any other occupation of a professional nature. The system of sessions convened when necessity arose is abolished and replaced by the principle that the Court is permanently in session except during the judicial vacations. Moreover, even during these vacations the Court may be summoned in case of urgency.

The Chamber of Summary Procedure, hitherto composed of three members, will henceforward comprise five; further, judges "ad hoc"—in other words, judges of the nationality of the parties to a dispute—may sit in it.

Judges ad hoc may also sit in the Chambers for labor cases and for transit and communications cases.

The Court is now proceeding to revise its Rules and bring them into harmony with the amended Statute. It will then take the cases pending before it, namely: the Losinger & Co. case brought before the Court by application from the Government of the Swiss Confederation against the Government of Yugoslavia, and the Pajcz, Czaky and Esterhazy case brought by application from the Hungarian Government against the Yugoslav Government.

Georgians to Map Future

SAVANNAH, Ga.—In order to map out the future of timber acreage, water resources, tourist industry and planned development in the Piedmont section, representatives of 16 Georgia counties recently organized the East Georgia Planning Council.

Outdoor Sports Bringing Joy To Dealers in Snow Equipment

While devotees of winter sports are putting on wings of waxed skis for the last lap of the season's flight over snow-covered hills and vales, outfitters are beaming upon shelves which are alive again with the glow of prosperity.

Since early last November snow-conscious folk the country over have been demanding costumes, skis, poles, bindings, waxes and many accessories. Sporting and department stores have been taxed to their utmost to meet the demand. Reds, greens, blues, yellows—every color of the rainbow shown in pants, caps, stockings and jackets have been prominently displayed in windows, only later to color country fields that lie under glistening peaks.

New England, pioneer country in promoting winter sports, has realized a sharp increase over former years in the snow sport trend. Towns, railroads, hotels and business houses have co-operated with tie-in advertisements, committees have arranged attractive programs, and thousands of people have responded.

Likewise has business. Leading sport stores, for instance, in Boston and vicinity, report the best business in snow equipment and wearing apparel sales in their history, in spite of competition that has been keener than before.

A certain department store reported an increase of 125 per cent in November, 1935, over the same month in 1934; in December, an increase of 200 per cent was recorded against the previous year's business; and January of this year held its own in sales of snow sports equipment.

Practically every large department store located near winter playgrounds have added winter sports departments. And in most cases have experienced a brisk business.

Planned Coloring

Women have led the parade of buying. And when they buy, they outfit themselves from top to toe, according to officials of leading sporting equipment stores. One sales manager points out that in a majority of cases, women are especially particular in their color schemes. Their caps must match their scarves, their scarves harmonize with their mittens, which, in turn must, of all things, blend with their rolled-over socks.

Although bright colors and novelties attracted many women buyers, this year 90 per cent purchased winter costumes for use rather than for show. This is a departure from former practice, when the same percentage bought merely as spectators on the sidelines.

Winter sports stores all agree that styles in ski outfits have not changed and will not change, in any marked degree. There will be improvements and oddities; but in general, ski suits will have a fixed style. American designers follow to a great extent the pattern used by the Norwegians, with varying coloring effects added.

Boston's sporting stores for men also report increase in business this year. Men buy, they point out, but on a different scale than women. Instead of purchasing complete outfits at one time they buy piece-fashion. A cap today, socks tomorrow. And when they buy a cap, they don't look at their feet to see what color their stockings are. (Unless they are reminded otherwise by a feminine companion.)

Tariff and the Market

Skis and snowshoes have shown increase, along with the wearing apparel. Various sporting stores noted an improved quality of merchandise, but no notable advance in prices. In previous years, retail buyers had to look abroad for the better ski. Today, domestic manufacturers have improved workmanship on skis to such an extent that imported siks now find little interest among the buyers. The domestic ski may be sold for less money than the imported, simply because costly import duties are eliminated.

Wools and cottons are popular cloths used by manufacturers in production of ski costumes. There is today, however, a definite trend away from the heavier apparel to lighter garments. Gabardine is being used to meet this demand. It is a hard-twisted wool or cotton which snow does not stick to, and is lightweight. Heavy woolen underwear is usually worn under a suit of this material and gives the added warmth.

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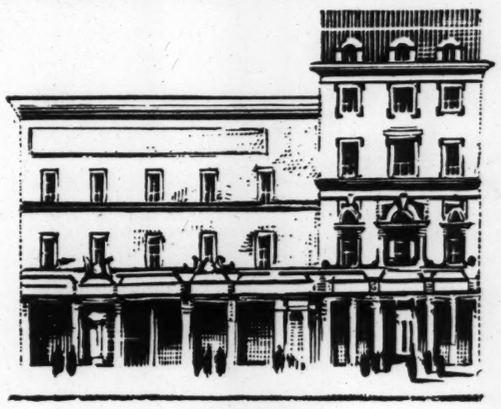

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Majority Opinion Fails to Consider Social Side of Whole Tennessee Valley Project

Decision Is Based on Right Of U. S. to Build Wilson Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The court's opinion, delivered by the Chief Justice, was divided into four parts, of which the first part deals exclusively with the technical question of the justiciability of the case. The court decided, 5 to 4, that the case was justiciable. The balance of the opinion dealing with the power issue follows, in full text:

Second. The scope of the issue. We agree with the Circuit Court of Appeals that the question to be determined is limited to the validity of the contract of Jan 4, 1934. The pronouncements, policies and program of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its directors, their motives and desires, did not give rise to a justiciable controversy save as they had fruition in action of a definite and concrete character constituting an actual or threatened interference with the rights of the persons complaining.

New York-Illinois Case

The judicial power does not extend to the determination of abstract questions. Muskrat v. United States, 219 U. S. 346, 361; Liberty Warehouse Company v. Grannis, 273 U. S. 70, 74; Willing v. Chicago Auditorium, 277 U. S. 274, 289; Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company v. Wallace, 288 U. S. 249, 262, 264.

It was for this reason that the court dismissed the bill of the State of New Jersey, which sought to obtain a judicial declaration that in certain features the Federal Water Power Act exceeded the authority of the Congress and encroached upon that of the State. New Jersey v. Sargent, 269 U. S. 328.

For the same reason, the State of New York, in her suit against the State of Illinois, failed in her effort to obtain a decision of abstract questions as to the possible effect of the diversion of water from Lake Michigan upon hypothetical water power developments in the indefinite future. New York v. Illinois, 274 U. S. 488.

Issue Too Vague

At the last term the court held, in dismissing the bill of the United States against the State of West Virginia, that general allegations that the State challenged the claim of the United States that the rivers in question were navigable, and asserted a right superior to that of the United States to license their use for power production, raised an issue "too vague and ill-defined to admit of judicial determination." United States v. West Virginia, 295 U. S. 463, 474.

Claims based merely upon "assumed potential invasions" of rights are not enough to warrant judicial intervention. Arizona v. California, 283 U. S. 423, 462.

The act of June 14, 1934, providing for declaratory judgments, does not attempt to change the essential requisites for the exercise of judicial power. By its terms it applies to "cases of actual controversy," a phrase which must be taken to connote a controversy of a justiciable nature, thus excluding an advisory decree upon a hypothetical state of facts. See Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Co. vs. Wallace, supra.

Stockholders' Limitations

While plaintiffs, as stockholders, might insist that the board of directors should take appropriate legal measures to extricate the corporation from particular transactions and agreements alleged to be invalid, plaintiffs had no right to demand that the directors should start a litigation to obtain a general declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act in all its bearings or a decision of abstract questions as to the right of the Authority and of the Alabama Power Company in possible contingencies.

Examining the present record, we find no ground for a demand by plaintiffs except as it related to the contracts between the Authority and the Alabama Power Company. And as the contract of May 21, 1934, with the Electric Home and Farm Authority, Inc., and that of Aug 9, 1934, for an option to the Authority to acquire urban distribution systems, are understood to be inoperative (ante, P.—), the only remaining questions that plaintiffs are entitled to raise concern the contract of Jan. 4, 1934, providing for the purchase of transmission lines and the disposition of power.

Cites Further Limitation

There is a further limitation upon our inquiry. As it appears that the transmission lines in question run from the Wilson Dam and that the electric energy generated at that dam is more than sufficient to supply all the requirements of the contract, the questions that are properly before us relate to the constitutional authority for the construction of the Wilson Dam and for the disposition, as provided in the contract, of the electric energy there generated.

Constitutionality

Third. The constitutional authority for the construction of the Wilson Dam. The Congress may not, "under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the Government." Chief Justice Marshall, in McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 423; Linder v. United States, 263 U. S. 15, 17.

The Government's argument recognizes this essential limitation. The Government's contention is that the Wilson Dam was constructed and the power plant connected with it was installed in the exercise by the Congress of it war and commerce powers, that is for the purposes of national defense and the improvement of navigation.

Wilson Dam is described as a concrete monolith 100 feet high and almost a mile long, containing two locks for navigation and eight installed generators. Construction was begun in 1917 and completed in 1926.

Authority for its construction is found in Section 124 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. It authorized the President to cause an investigation to be made in order to determine "the best, cheapest and most available means for the production of nitrates and other products for munitions of war"; to designate for the exclusive use of the United States "such site or sites upon any navigable or nonnavigable river or rivers or upon the public lands, as in his opinion will be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act"; and "to construct, maintain and operate" on any such site "dams, locks, improvements to navigation, power houses and other plants and equipment or other means than water power as in his judment is the best and cheapest, necessary or convenient for the generation of electrical or other power and for the production of nitrates or other products needed for munitions of war and useful in the manufacture of fertilizers and other useful products."

War Conditions Recalled

The President was authorized to lease or acquire by condemnation or otherwise, such lands as might be necessary and there was further provision that "the products of such plants shall be used by the President for military and naval purposes to the extent that he may deem necessary, and any surplus which he shall determine is not required shall be sold and disposed of by him under such regulations as he may prescribe." Id.

We may take judicial notice of the international situation at the time the act of 1916 was passed, and it cannot be successfully disputed that the Wilson Dam and its auxiliary plants, including the hydroelectric power plant, are, and were intended to be, adapted to the purposes of national defense.

While the District Court found that there is no intention to use the nitrate plants or the hydroelectric units installed at Wilson Dam for the production of war materials in time of peace, "the maintenance of said properties in operating condition and the assurance of an abundant supply of electric energy in the event of war constitute national defense assets." This finding has ample support.

Commerce and Navigation

The act of 1916 also had in view "improvements to navigation." Commerce includes navigation. "All America understands, and has uniformly understood," said Chief Justice Marshall in Gibbons v. Ogden, 9 Wheat, 1, 190, "the word 'commerce' to comprehend navigation."

The power to regulate interstate commerce embraces the power to keep the navigable rivers of the United States free from obstructions to navigation and to remove such obstructions when they exist. "For these purposes," said the court in Gilman v. Philadelphia, 3 Wall, 713, 725, "Congress possesses all the powers which existed in the United States before the adoption of the national Constitution, and which have always existed in the Parliament in England." See, also, Philadelphia Company v. Stimson, 223 U. S. 605, 634.

Navigability of River

The Tennessee River is a navigable stream, although there are obstructions at various points because of shoals, reefs and rapids. The improvement of navigation on this river has been a matter of national concern for over a century. Recommendation that provision be made for navigation around Muscle Shoals was made by the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, in his report transmitted to the Congress by President Monroe in 1824, and from 1852 the Congress has repeatedly authorized projects to develop navigation on that and other portions of the river, both by open channel improvements and by canalization.

The Wilson Dam Project, adopted in 1918, gave a nine-foot slack water development for 15 miles above Florence over the Muscle Shoals Rapids, and, as the District Court found, "flooded out the then existing canal and locks, which were inadequate."

Best Type of Dam

The District Court also found that a "high dam of this type was the only feasible means of eliminating this most serious obstruction to navigation." By the Act of 1930, after a protracted study by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, the Congress adopted the project for a permanent improvement of the main stream "for a navigable depth of nine feet."

While in its present condition the Tennessee River is not adequately improved for commercial navigation, and traffic is small, we are not at liberty to conclude either that the river is not susceptible of development as an important waterway, or that Congress has not undertaken that development, or that the construction of the Wilson Dam was not an appropriate means to accomplish a legitimate end.

The Wilson Dam and its power plant must be taken to have been constructed in the exercise of the constitutional functions of the Federal Government.

Congress' Power Upheld

Fourth—The constitutional authority to dispose of electric energy generated at the Wilson Dam. The Government acquired full title to the dam site, with all riparian rights. The power of falling water was an inevitable incident of the construction of the dam.

That water power came into the exclusive control of the Federal Government. The mechanical energy was convertible into electric energy, and the water power, the right to convert into electric energy, and the electric energy thus produced constitute property belonging to the United States. See Green Bay Canal Company v. Patten Paper Company, 172 U. S. 58, 80; United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Company, 229 U. S. 53, 72, 73; Utah Power and Light Company v. Pfost, 286 U. S. 165, 170.

Authority to dispose of property constitutionally acquired by the United States is expressly granted to the Congress by Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution. This section provides:

Extent of Powers

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

To the extent that the power of disposition is there expressly conferred, it is manifest that the Tenth Amendment is not applicable. And the Ninth Amendment (which petitioners also invoke) in insuring the maintenance of the rights retained by the people does not withdraw the rights which are expressly granted to the Federal Government. The question is as to the scope of the grant and whether they are inherent limitations which render invalid the disposition of property with which we are now concerned.

The Right to Profit

The occasion for the grant was the obvious necessity of making provision for the Government of the vast territory acquired by the United States. The power to govern and to dispose of that territory was deemed to be indispensable to the purposes of the cessions made by the States.

And yet it was a matter of grave concern because of the fear that "the sale and disposal" might become "a source of such immense revenue to the national government, as to make it independent of and formidable to the people."

Story on the Constitution, Sections 1325, 1926. The grant was made in broad terms, and the power of regulation and disposition was not confined to territory, but extended to "other property belonging to the United States," so that the power may be applied, Story says, "to the due regulations of all other personal and real property rightfully belonging to United States." And so, he adds, "it has been constantly understood and acted upon."

Profit Through Royalties

This power of disposal was early construed to embrace leases, thus enabling the Government to derive profit through royalties. The question arose with respect to a government lease of lead mines on public lands, under the act of March 3, 1807. The contention was advanced that "disposal is not letting or leasing"; that Congress had no power "to give or authorize leases" and "to obtain profits from the working of the mines." The court overruled the contention, saying:

"The disposal must be left to the discretion of Congress. And there can be no apprehensions of any encroachments upon State rights, by the creation of a numerous tenantry within their borders, as has been so strenuously urged in the argument."

The policy, early adopted and steadily pursued, of segregating mineral lands from other public lands and providing for leases, pointed to the recognition both of the full power of disposal and of the necessity of suitability adapting the methods of disposal to different sorts of property. The policy received particular emphasis following the discovery of gold in California in 1848.

Empowered to Run Mines

For example, an act of 1866, dealing with grants to Nevada, declared that "in all cases lands valuable for mines of gold, silver, quicksilver or copper shall be reserved from sale." And Congress from the outset adopted a similar practice in reserving Salt Springs. Morton v. Nebraska, 21 Wall, 660, 667; Montello Salt Company v. Utah, 221 U. S. 452.

It was in the light of this historic policy that the court held that the school grant to Utah by the enabling act of 1894 was not intended to embrace land known to be valuable for coal. United States v. Sweet, 245 U. S. 563, 572, See, also, as to the reservation and leases of oil lands, Pan American Company v. United States, 273 U. S. 456, 487.

But when Congress thus reserved mineral lands for special disposal, can it be doubted that Congress could have provided for mining directly by its own agents, instead of giving that right to lessees on the payment of royalties? Upon what ground could it be said that the Government could not mine its own gold, silver, coal, lead or prosphates in the public domain, and dispose of them as property belonging to the United States?

Extent of Land Sale

That it could dispose of its land but not of what the land contained? It would seem to be clear that under the same power of disposition which enabled the Government to lease and obtain profit from sales by its lessees, it could mine and obtain profit from its own sales.

The question is whether a more limited power of disposal should be applied to the water power, convertible into electric energy, and to the electric energy thus produced at the Wilson Dam constructed by the Government in the exercise of its constitutional functions. If so, it must be by reason either of (1) the nature of the particular property, or (2) the character of the "surplus" disposed of, or (3) the manner of disposition.

(1) That the water power and the electric energy generated at the dam are susceptible of disposition as property belonging to the United States is well established.

Green Bay Canal Case

In the case of Green Bay Canal Company v. Patten Paper Company, supra, the question was "whether the water power, incidentally created by the erection and maintenance of the dam and canal for the purpose of navigation in Fox River" was "subject to control and appropriation by the United States, owning and operating those public works, or by the State of Wisconsin, within whose limits Fox River lies." Id., pp. 68, 69.

It appeared that, under the authority of the Congress, the United States had acquired, by purchase from a canal company, title to its improvement works, lands and water powers, on the Fox River, and that the United States had consented to the retention by the canal company of the water powers with appurtenances.

We held that the "substantial meaning of the transaction was, that the United States granted to the canal company the right to continue in the possession and enjoyment of the water powers and the lots appurtenant thereto, subject to the rights and control of the United States as owning and operating the public works"; and that the method by which the arrangement was effected was "as efficacious as if the entire property had been conveyed to the United States by one deed, and the reserved properties had been reconveyed to the canal company by another." Id., p. 80.

Rights of Company

We thought it clear that the canal company was "possessed of whatever rights to the use of this incidental waterpower that could be validly granted by the United States." Id., p. 69. And in this view it was decided that so far as the "water powers and appurtenant lots are regarded as property," the title of the canal company could not be controverted, and that it was "equally plain that the mode and extent of the use and enjoyment of such property by the canal company" fell within the sole control of the United States. See Kaukauna Water Company v. Green Bay Canal Company, 142 U. S. 254; Green Bay Canal Company v. Patten Paper Company, 172 U. S. 179.

In United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Company, 229 U. S. 53, the United States had condemned land in Michigan, lying between the St. Mary's River and the ship canal strip of the Government in order to improve navigation. The riparian owner, under revocable permits from the Secretary of War, had placed in the rapids "the necessary dams, dikes and forebays for the purpose of controlling the current and using its power for commercial purposes," Id., p. 68.

Act Revoked Permit

The act of March 3, 1909, authorizing the improvement, had revoked the permit. We said that the Government "had dominion over the waterpower of the rapids and falls" and could not be required to pay "any hypothetical additional value to a riparian owner who had no right to appropriate the current to his own commercial use." Id., P. 76.

The act of 1909 also authorized the Secretary of War to lease "any excess of water power which results from the conservation of the flow of the river, and the works which the Government may construe." "If the primary purpose is legitimate," said the court, "we can see no sound objection to leasing any excess of power over the needs of the Government.

"The practice is not unusual in respect to similar public works constructed by state governments." Id., P. 73.

Comparable Case Cited

Reference was made to the case of Kaukauna Water Power Company v. Green Bay Canal Company, supra, where the court had observed in relation to a Wisconsin statute of 1848, which had reserved to the State the water power created by the dam over over the Fox River:

"As there is no need of the surplus running to waste, there was nothing objectionable in permitting the State to let out the use of it to private parties, and thus reimburse itself for the expenses of the improvement."

In International Paper Company v United States, 282 U. S. 399, the Government made a wartime requisition of electrical power and was held bound to make compensation to a lessee who thereby had lost the use of the water to which he was entitled.

Refuses Distinction

The court brushed aside attempted "distinctions between the taking of power and the taking of water rights," saying that the Government intended "to take and did take the use of all the water power" and had exercised its power of eminent domain to that end. Id., pp. 407, 408.

(2) The argument is stressed that, assuming that electric energy generated at the dam belongs to the United States, the Congress has authority to dispose of this energy only to the extent that it is a surplus necessarily created in the course of making munitions of war or operating the works for navigation purposes; that is, that the remainder of the available energy must be lost or go to waste.

We find nothing in the Constitution which imposes such limitation. It is not to be deduced from mere fact that the electric energy is only potentially available until the generators are operated.

Right of Possession

The Government has no less right to the energy thus available by letting the water course over its turbines than it has to use the appropriate processes to reduce to possession other property within its control, as, for example, oil which it may recover from a pool beneath its lands, and which is reduced to possession by boring oil wells and otherwise might escape its grasp. See Ohio Oil Company v. Indiana, 177 U. S. 190, 208.

And it would hardly be contended that, when the Government reserves coal on its lands, it can mine coal and dispose of it only for the purpose of heating public buildings or for other governmental operations. Or if the Government owns a silver mine, that it can obtain the silver only for the purpose of storage or coinage. Or, that when the Government extracts the oil it has reserved, it has no constitutional power to sell it.

No Such Restriction

Our decisions recognize no such restriction. United States vs. Gratiot, Supra; Kansas vs. Colorado, 206 U. S. 46, 88, 89; Light vs. United States, 220 U. S. 523, 536, 537; Ruddy vs. Rossi, 248 U. S. 104, 106.

The United States owns the coal, or the silver, or the lead, or the oil, it obtains from its lands, and it lies in the discretion of the Congress, acting in the public interest, to determine of how much of the property it shall dispose.

We think that the same principle is applicable to electric energy. The argument pressed upon us leads to absurd consequences in the denial, despite the broad terms of the constitutional provision, of a power of disposal which the public interest may imperatively require.

Suppose, for example, that in the erection of a dam for the improvement of navigation, it became necessary to destroy a dam and power plant which had previously been erected by a private corporation engaged in the generation and distribution of energy which supplied the needs of neighboring communities and business enterprises.

Pertinent Question

Would anyone say that, because the United States had built its own dam and plant in the exercise of its constitutional functions, and had complete ownership and dominion over both, no power could be supplied to the communities and enterprises dependent on it, not because of any unwillingness of the Congress to supply it, or of any overriding governmental need, but because there was no constitutional authority to furnish the supply?

Or that, with abundant power available, which must otherwise be wasted, the supply to the communities and enterprises whose very life may be at stake must be limited to the slender amount of surplus unavoidably involved in the operation of the navigation works, because the Constitution does not permit any more energy to be generated and distributed?

Pleas Rejected

In the case of the Green Bay Canal Company, above cited, where the Government works supplanted those of the canal company, the court found no difficulty in sustaining the Government's authority to grant to the canal company the water powers which it had previously enjoyed, subject, of course, to the dominant control of the Government.

And in the case of United States v. Chandler-Dunbar Company, supra, the statutory provision, to which the court referred, was "that any excess of water in the St. Mary's River at Sault Sainte Marie over and above the amount now or hereafter required for the uses of navigation shall be leased for power purposes by the Secretary of War upon such terms and conditions as shall be best calculated in his judgment to insure the development thereof."

No Valid Objection

It was to the leasing, under this provision, "of any excess of power over the needs of the Government" that the court saw no valid objection. Id., p. 73.

The decisions which petitioners cite give no support to their contention. Pollard v. Hagan, 3 How. 212, Shively v. Bowlby, 152 U. S. 1, and Port of Seattle v. Oregon-Washington Railway Company, 255 U. S. 56, dealt with the title of the states to tidelands and the soil under navigable waters within their borders. See Borax Consolidated v. Los Angeles, 296 U. S. 10, 15.

Those cases did not concern the dominant authority of the Federal Government in the interest of navigation to erect dams and avail itself of the incidental water power. We emphasized the dominant character of that authority in the case of the Green Bay Canal Company, supra, by this statement, at p. 80:

Can Be No Divided Empire

"At what points in the dam and canal the water for power may be withdrawn, and the quantity which can be treated as surplus with due regard to navigation, must be determined by the authority which owns and controls that navigation. In such matters there can be no divided empire."

The case of Wisconsin v. Illinois, 278 U. S. 367, related to the diversion by the State of Illinois of water from Lake Michigan through the drainage canal at Chicago, and the questions now before us with respect to the disposition of surplus energy created at a dam erected by the Federal Government in the performance of its constitutional functions were in no way involved.

(3) We come then to the question as to the validity of the method which has been adopted in disposition of the surplus energy generated at the Wilson Dam.

Silent on Disposal Methods

The constitutional provision is silent as to the method of disposing of property belonging to the United States. That method, of course, must be an appropriate means of disposition according to the nature of the property, it must be one adopted in the public interest as distinguished from private or personal ends, and we may assume that it must be consistent with the foundation principles of our dual system of government and must not be contrived to govern the concerns reserved to the States. See Kansas v. Colorado, supra.

In this instance, the method of disposal embraces the sale of surplus energy by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Alabama Power Company, the interchange of energy between the Authority and the power company, and the purchase by the Authority from the power company of certain transmission lines.

Full Right of Sale

As for the mere sale of surplus energy, nothing need be added to what we have said as to the constitutional authority to dispose. The Government could lease or sell and fix the terms. Sales of surplus energy to the power company by the Authority continued a practice begun by the Government several years before. The contemplated interchange of energy is a form of disposition and presents no questions which are essentially different from those that are pertinent to sales.

The transmission lines which the Authority undertakes to purchase from the power company lead from the Wilson Dam to a large area within about 50 miles of the dam. These lines provide the means of distributing the electric energy, generated at the dam, to a large population. They furnish a method of reaching a market.

The alternative method is to sell the surplus energy at the dam, and the market there appears to be limited to one purchaser, the Alabama Power Company, and its affiliated interests.

Legal to Extend Market

We know of no constitutional ground upon which the Federal Government can be denied the right to seek a wider market. We suppose that in the early days of mining in the West, if the Government had undertaken to operate a silver mine on its domain, it could have acquired the mules or horses and equipment to carry its silver to market. And the transmission lines for electric energy are but a facility for conveying to market that particular sort of property, and the acquisition of these lines raises no different constitutional question, unless in some way there is an invasion of the rights reserved to the state or to the people.

We find no basis for concluding that the limited undertaking with the Alabama Power Company amounts to such an invasion. Certainly, the Alabama Power Company has no constitutional right to insist that it shall be the sole purchaser of the energy generated at the Wilson Dam; that the energy shall be sold to it or go to waste.

We limit our decision to the case before us, as we have defined it. The argument is earnestly presented that the Government, by virtue of its ownership of the dam and power plant, could not establish a steel mill and make and sell steel products, or a factory to manufacture clothing or shoes for the public, and thus attempt to make its ownership of energy, generated at its dam, a means of carrying on competitive commercial enterprises and thus drawing to the Federal Government the conduct and management of business having no relation to the purposes for which the Federal Government was established.

The picture is eloquently drawn but we deem it to be irrelevant to the issue here.

The Government is not using the water power at the Wilson Dam to establish any industry or business.

Makes No Commodities

It is not using the energy generated at the dam to manufacture commodities of any sort for the public.

The Government is disposing of the energy itself, which simply is the mechanical energy, incidental to falling water at the dam, converted into the electric energy which is susceptible of transmission.

The question here is simply as to the acquisition of the transmission lines as a facility for the disposal of that energy.

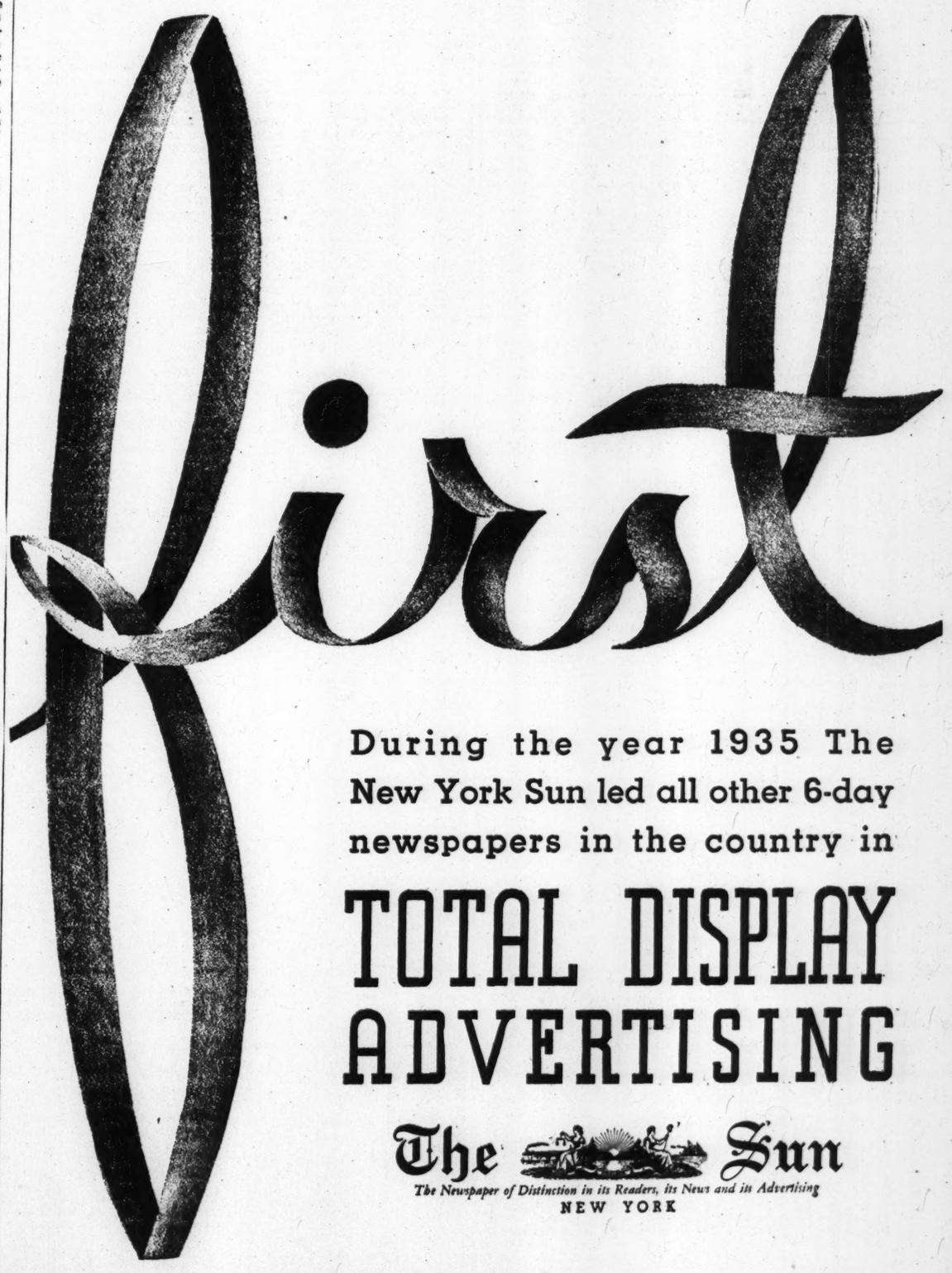
And the Government rightly conceded at the bar, in substance, that it was without constitutional authority to acquire or dispose of such energy except as it comes into being in the operation of works constructed in the exercise of some power delegated to the United States.

No Question of Right

As we have said, these transmission lines lead directly from the dam, which has been lawfully constructed, and the question of the constitutional right of the Government to acquire or operate local or urban distribution systems is not involved.

We express no opinion as to the validity of such an effort, as to the status of any other dam or power development in the Tennessee Valley, whether connected with or apart from the Wilson Dam, or as to the validity of the Tennesee Valley Authority Act or of the claims made in the pronouncements and program of the Authority apart from the questions we have discussed in relation to the particular provisions of the contract of Jan. 4, 1934, affecting the Alabama Power Company.

The decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals is affirmed.



Dissent by McReynolds Holds TVA Invades Private Rights

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—In his dissenting opinion in the TVA case, Mr. Justice McReynolds said:

Considering the consistent rulings of this court through many years, it is not difficult for me to conclude that petitioners have presented a justifiable controversy which we must decide. In Smith v. Kansas City Title Co., 255 U. S. 180, the grounds for jurisdiction were far less substantial than those here disclosed. We may not with propriety avoid disagreeable duties by lightly forsaking long respected precedents and established practice.

Nor do I find serious difficulty with the notion that the United States, by proper means and for legitimate ends, may dispose of water power or electricity honestly developed in connection with permissable improvement of navigable waters. But the means employed to that end must be reasonably appropriate in the circumstances. Under pretense of exercising granted power, they may not in fact undertake something not intrusted to them. Their mere ownership, e.g., of an iron mine would hardly permit the construction of smelting works followed by entry into the business of manufacturing and selling hardware, albeit the ore could thus be disposed of, private dealers discomfited and artificial prices publicized. Here, therefore, we should consider the truth of petitioners' charge that, while pretending to act within their powers to improve navigation, the United States, through corporate agencies, are really seeking to accomplish what they have no right to undertake—the business of developing, distributing and selling electric power. If the record sustains this charge, we ought so to declare and decree accordingly.

Assails Narrow View

The circuit court of appeals took too narrow a view of the purpose and effect of the contract of Jan. 4, 1934. That went far beyond the mere acquisition of transmission lines for proper use in disposing of power legitimately developed. Like all contracts, it must be considered as a whole, illumined by surrounding circumstances. Especial attention should be given to the deliberately announced purpose of directors, clothed with extraordinary discretion and supplies with enormous sums of money. With $50,000,000 at their command they started out to gain control of the electrical business in large areas and to dictate sale prices. The power at Wilson Dam was the instrumentality seized upon for carrying the plan into effect.

The trial court made findings of fact which fill more than 60 printed pages. They are not controverted and for present purposes are accepted; upon them the cause stands for decision. Plainly they indicate, and that court, in effect, declared, the contract of Jan. 4 was a deliberate step into a forbidden field, taken with definite purpose to continue the trespass.

No Necessity for Action

Nothing suggests either necessity or desirability of entering into this agreement solely to obtain solvent customers willing to pay full value for all surplus power generated at Wilson Dam. Apparently, there was ample opportunity for such sales deliveries to be made at or near the dam. No attempt was made to show otherwise. The definite end in view was something other than orderly disposition.

The Authority's answer to the complaints is little more than a series of denials. It does not even allege that the contract of Jan. 4 was necessary for ready disposal of power; or that thereby better prices could be obtained; or that no buyer was ready, able and willing to take the dam for full value; or that the board expected to derive adequate return from the business to be acquired. No sort of explanation of the contract is presented—why it was entered into or whether profitable use probably could be made of the property. And I find in the Authority's brief no serious attempt to justify the purchase because necessary or in fact an advantageous method for disposing of property. Nothing in the findings lends support to any such view.

The record leaves no room for reasonable doubt that the primary purpose was to put the Federal Government into the business of distributing and selling electric power throughout certain large districts, to expel the power companies which had long serviced them, and to control the market therein. A government instrumentality had entered upon a pretentious scheme to provide a "yardstick" of the fairness of rates charged by private owners, and to attain "no less a goal than the electrification of America." "When we carry this program into every town and city and village, and every farm throughout the country, we will have written the greatest chapter in the economic, industrial and social development of America." Any reasonable doubt concerning the purpose and result of the contract of Jan. 4 or of the design of the Authority should be dispelled by examination of its reports for 1934 and 1935.

I think the trial court reached the correct conclusion and that its decree should be approved. If under the thin mask of disposing of property the United States can enter the business of generating, transmitting and selling power as, when and wherever some board may specify, with the definite design to accomplish ends wholly beyond the sphere marked out for them by the Constitution, an easy way has been found for breaking down the limitations heretofore supposed to guarantee protection against aggression.

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Court's Freeing Of Negroes Pays Tribute to Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The august Supreme Court in extending rescue to three humble Negroes sentenced to death by a state court, reaffirmed in unmistakable terms the equality before the law of all persons of whatever sex, race or color, and their right to even-handed justice under the flag.

The unanimous decision, delivered by the Chief Justice and upsetting a ruling of the Mississippi Supreme Court, was reminiscent of the declaration for freedom of the press handed down in the Louisiana case next week, for in both of them the cardinal theories of the founding fatoers were reaffirmed. In this case the question turned on confessions of guilt extorted by violence, and the court's abhorrence of "third-degree" methods of all sorts was vigorously stated.

Cited as Rebuke

In a legal sense the court's opinion yesterday was a rebuke for the Mississippi Trial Court which countenanced the procedure, as well as for the higher court which upheld the conviction of the Negroes in the latter case two members of the Mississippi Supreme Court, Judges Griffith and Anderson, dissented from the majority, and their comments attracted wide attention.

Vindicating this minority opinion, Chief Justice Hughes said yesterday:

"Because a state may dispense with a jury trial, it does not follow that it may substitute trial by ordeal. The rack and torture chamber maw not be substituted for the witness stand. The State may not permit an accused to be hurried to conviction under mob domination—where the whole proceeding is but a mask—without supplying corrective process . . . and the trial equally is a mere pretense where the state authorities have contrived resting solely upon confessions obtained by violence."

Background of Cases

The three Negroes in the case known as "Ed Brown, Henry Shields, and Yank Ellington vs. State of Mississippi" were shown to have been convicted of slaying a white planter in Kemper County, Miss., March 30, 1934, on the basis of confessions extorted by violence. Citing the means used, Mr. Justice Hughes declared:

"It would be difficult to conceive of methods more revolting to the sense of justice than those taken to procure the confessions of these petitioners, and the use of the confessions thus obtained as the basis for conviction and sentence was a clear denial of due process."

The Hughes opinion pointed out that deputy sheriffs participated in the so-called torture, and also in the judicial process that followed. The defendants in the trial court were stated to have declared their "confessions" had been secured by coercion.

Confessions Sole Evidence

"Aside from the confessions," the Hughes opinion declared, "there was no evidence sufficient to warrant the submission of the case to the jury."

"The trial equally is a mere pretense where the state authorities have contrived a conviction resting solely upon confessions obtained by violence," said the Hughes opinion.

In the course of comments on the larger aspect of the matter, the court dismissed as a technicality the ground on which the Mississippi Supreme Court upheld the trial court's sentence. This was based on the fact that counsel for the Negroes had failed to move for the exclusion of the alleged confessions, after the fact of coercion had been proved.

Pretense of Trial

Cutting through this red tape endangering defendants' lives, the court said:

"It is a contention which proceeds upon a misconception of the nature of the petitioners' complaint. That complaint is not of the commission of mere error, but of a wrong so fundamental that it made the whole proceeding a mere pretense of a trial and rendered the conviction and sentence wholly void."

The court added:

"In the instant case, the trial court was fully advised by the undisputed evidence of the way in which the confessions had been procured.

Known by Trial Court

"The trial court knew that there was no other evidence upon which conviction and sentence could be based. Yet it proceeded to permit conviction and to pronounce sentence.

"The conviction and sentence were void for want of the essential elements of due process, and the proceeding thus vitiated could be challenged in any appropriate manner. . . . It was challenged before the Supreme Court of the State by the express invocation of the Fourteenth Amendment. That court entertained the challenge, considered the federal question thus presented, but declined to enforce petitioners' constitutional right.

"The court thus denied a federal right fully established and specially set up and claimed and the judgment must be reversed."

Competition Between Colleges Denounced

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University criticized colleges and universities for "virtually guaranteeing greater incomes to college-trained men as compared with those who do not attend universities." He charged they have contributed to the "present increasing tendency to measure human welfare in terms of material wealth."

Addressing a communion breakfast of the Newman Clubs, the Princeton educator said: "I do not believe that this country has ever been so permeated with the notion of material wealth as it is today. We of the universities have brought this curse upon ourselves because we said that if you came to our colleges you would earn more money than those who didn't come. We quoted statistics to prove those statements."

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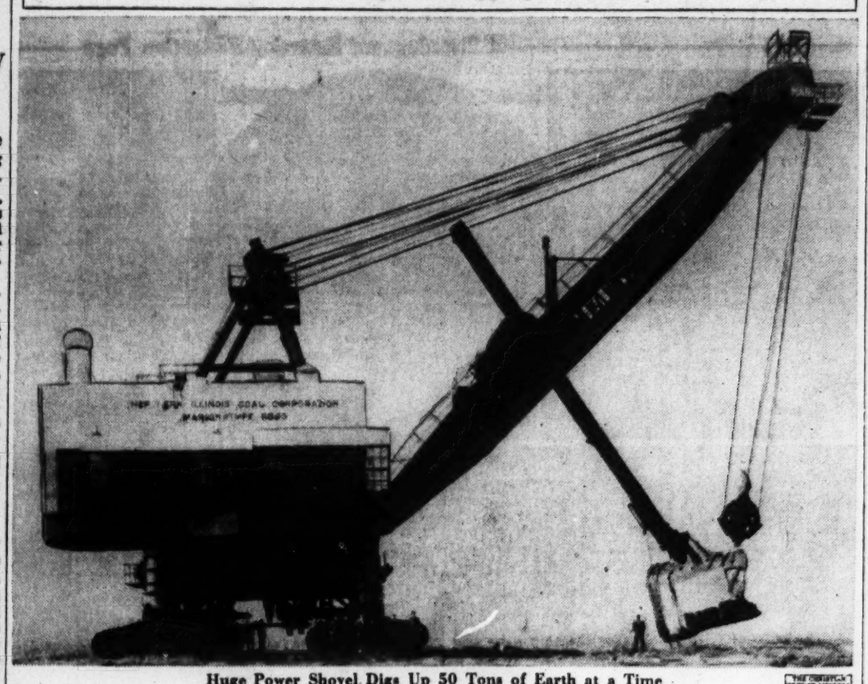

Huge Power Shovel Digs Up 50 Tons of Earth at a Time

This Tremendous Automatic Scoop Will Be Used in Open-Pit Mining, Where, in a Single Operation, It Will Do the Work of Ten Men Working All Day

Huge Power Shovel Scoops Up 50 Tons Of Earth at a Bite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — The world's largest shovel, capable of biting its way into a hill at 50 tons per nibble, has recently been completed and put into operation by the Northern Illinois Coal Corporation.

According to officials of the General Electric Company, which furnished controls and electric power units for the motorized "diplodocus," this great machine will dwarf all others as the giant dinosaurs of the age of reptiles dwarfed their ordinary bretheren.

Highest form of automatic scoop in this era, it could easily fill an average two-room apartment with one mouthful. In coal stripping operations where it will handle earth, shale, and broken rock, one dipperload will clear as much debris as 10 men working all day with picks and shovels, or half an hour with an average steamshovel.

The dipper is made of aluminum plates and castings, with reinforcements of special wear-resisting steel at the points where greatest wear is encountered. The use of aluminum gives a tremendous saving in weight and permits the carrying of greater pay loads.

Despite its great size and amazing capacity, the machine possesses surprising agility. Movements of the dipper are closely and easily controlled by a single operator. A complete cycle of operation can be accomplished in 45 to 50 seconds. This rapidity accounts for the immense labor-saving value of the machine, whereby under normal working conditions the shovel will be able to scoop away small mountains of a million cubic yards each month.

The new shovel has a boom over 100 feet long and a dipper handle or stick more than 65 feet long. Material can be scooped up at the working level and deposited at a point 70 feet higher, or vice versa. In other words, the shovel could reach across the street, and if near a coal yard, scoop up 50 tons of coal and stretching upward, hide it on the roof of an average six-story office building.

The power ratings of all the motors and generators total more than 3500 horsepower. With the new system of voltage control, a flick of the operator's handle produces pressures of several hundred thousand pounds at the dipper teeth.

Veterans of Chaco Take Over Paraguay

(Continued from Page 1)

Paraguayan army during the Chaco war.

The revolution broke out at 7 a. m. yesterday when several regiments headed by Smith and Recalde and aided by members of the river navy force, moved against government buildings in Asuncion.

The fighting continued throughout the day until the loyal forces surrendered at 10 p. m. By that time virtually the only forces remaining loyal to President Ayala were the police.

The revolutionists advanced from their encampment at Campo Grande, seized the railroad line and the railroad station, then entrenched themselves in the Plaza Uruguaya, only 500 yards from the police station, from which they directed their fire against the police and other defense forces.

By that time most of the navy and army men had joined the revolution, aiding the attackers.

Within a few hours, the students and staff of the aviation school had joined the revolt and the Ayala forces were outnumbered.

Revolutionary officers took over communications after the defense resistance collapsed. The revolutionists sent out patrols to guard the streets and restored order, but communications are not yet normal.

Ayala's Son at Cornell Refuses to Comment

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Roger Henri Ayala, one-year veteran of the Chaco war, now a junior in Cornell University's college of architecture, took calmly today's news that a military revolution had seized the rule of his native Paraguay and that his father, the President, was a refugee.

He declined to comment pending communication with the Paraguayan Legation at Washington.

Mr. Ayala returned to Cornell last fall to continue his studies after a year in the Chaco as a second lieutenant in the infantry. In 1933 he was military attaché with the League of Nations commission visiting the Chaco.

Mexico City Labor Unrest Spreads to Other Cities

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 18 (AP)—All business in the West Coast city of Mazatlan halted today as labor organizations demanded the resignation of the municipal council.

The 24-hour shut-down in industrial and commercial activities was called in protest against the killing of five strikers recently by police. Labor unions charged the municipal officials ordered police to open fire on the workers.

Federal troops patrolled the streets and guarded the City Hall against the possibility of an attack.

Demand Official's Dismissal

In this capital, the General Confederation of Workers and Peasants passed at their national convention a resolution demanding the dismissal from office of Raul Castellanos, federal attorney general, whom they charged with being an "enemy of the proletariat" because he broke up a strike called last week against a hardware firm.

With only two days left in which to reach an agreement, employees and officials of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico persisted in their efforts to reach a compromise on the demands of workers, who have announced a strike for Thursday.

The Mexican Congress, in a special session yesterday, approved a measure proposed by President Cardenas to increase the rights of workers.

Amended Labor Law

The Congress amended the Federal Labor Law to compel employers to pay wages for one day of rest for each six days worked. The payment must be made whether or not the six days of work is performed consecutively. The amendment met unanimous approval in both chambers.

The Chamber of Deputies, by unanimous vote, dismissed Gen. Juan L. Cardona, representative from Puebla, from his seat. Thus stripped of his immunity, Cardona will be arrested and tried on charges of killing two political opponents.

Both houses adjourned less than six hours after the special session opened.

President Cardenas Declares Monterrey Clash Not by Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 18—Communist and Fascist "Gold Shirts" clashed today in Monterrey, where business men and labor organizations on Feb. 5 and 6 suspended operations in protest against alleged communistic agitation.

President Cardenas, who surprised the country by going personally to Monterrey at the height of the agitation, early this month, said:

"Company owners who are tired of the social struggle should turn their industries over to the workers or the Government; this would be a patriotic act; the patronal strike is not."

In this way President Cardenas replied to the members of the Patronal Center of Nuevo Leon, who took the lead in calling the Monterrey strike. He had refused to accept secondhand information and announced that he would study the situation himself. After careful consideration he reached the following conclusions, which he read at a special meeting of the Patronal Center.

1. It is absolutely imperative that the workers and their employers reach a state of co-operation and understanding in order to avoid drastic measures that might endanger national peace.

2. Employers as well as workers should aid the formation of the proposed United Central of Industrial Workers which will facilitate the simple and quick solution of labor problems.

3. The Government should be the arbiter and controller of the nation's social life.

4. The demands of the workers should always be considered in relation to the economic possibilities of the industries.

No Union Given Preference

5. No one workers' union will be given preference over any other, but rather all demands should come from the United Central as an expression of the entire Mexican working class and its needs.

6. The patronal class is denied all right to interfere with the right of the working class to organize, for in doing so it is assuming a social role which belongs to the Government.

7. The patronal class has the same right as the workers to organize.

8. The Government is not interested in destroying national industry, but, on the contrary, wishes to encourage it.

9. The cause of the social agitation does not represent the work of Communists. The Communist Party represents too small a minority to have the slightest influence in Mexico. The present situation is due to one fact; the conflict between the just demands of the workers and their employers who did not wish to comply with the labor laws of the country.

10. The presence of small communistic groups is not an exclusive feature of this country. These small minorities exist in Europe, the United States and every other country. Their presence in Mexico does not alarm the Government and therefore should not alarm the industrialists.

Fanatics More Harmful

11. The fanatics in Mexico have caused her more harm than all the Communists; fanatics who assassinate schoolteachers, foment rebellions against the Government, oppose the law and the revolutionary program, but still the Government has to tolerate them.

12. The agitation of the patronal class was not limited to Monterrey but also spread to other important centers of the Republic such as Publa, the Federal District, Leon and Yucatan.

13. The patronal class should be very careful that its agitations do not turn into a political weapon, for that might lead the nation to an armed struggle.

Strikes Not Patriotic

14. Company workers who are tired of the social struggle should turn their industries over to the workers or the Government; that would be a patriotic act; the strike is not.

These declarations of President Cardenas have been interpreted in political circles as doubly significant, not only for their frank desire to help the Mexican workers, but for his realization that the present situation has been caused by an opposition move.

Monterry represents one of the richest industrial regions of the country. It is also one of the strongest holds of the "Callistas." In these two facts lies the root of the present struggle.

"Callistas" Suspected

When a number of leading industrialists of Monterrey, backed by the important organization known as the Patronal Center, declared a strike against paying government taxes until the Government ended "Communist agitation" among the workers, it was widely interpreted here as a move by "Callistas" to embarrass President Cardenas and force some definite statement regarding his labor policies.

The overwhelming support which President Cardenas received from the workers, as well as the energetic tone of his declarations, has considerably quieted the situation, although it still represents an active problem.

The representatives of the Patronal Center expressed their willingnes to co-operate with President Cardenas in a prompt solution of their labor problems.

Point to High Salaries

They protested, however, that while conditions in Monterrey were far from being ideal, yet salaries were higher than in other parts of the republic and therefore they could not understand the agitation for better salaries and other advantages. When President Cardenas pointed out that this agitation was a spontaneous protest of the workers in their struggle for better social conditions and not the work of Communists, the representatives replied:

"They may not be Communists but we call them that."

It was agreed, however, that the minimum salary should be enforced and that the workers' slums should be replaced with hygienic houses.

Will Produce Calm

If these two points are carried out it will considerably calm the present unrest of the working class.

In reply to a question regarding the significance of the "strike banner" which the workers always place over the doorway of a company that has been closed by strike, the President answered:

"The black and red banner is not a Communist flag, nor is it opposed to our national flag; it is just the symbol of the working class in its social struggles. The fact that occasional groups of workers sing the Internationale or the Marseillaise is also unimportant because our workers are highly patriotic and the one song that never fails at all their reunions is our own National Hymn."

South America Takes Steps To Deny Citizenship to Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

ernments of Asuncion and Santiago, and the Argentine Government should be vigilant, for it may well be that our hour will come." It said it was impossible to deny, in face of the accumulating evidence afforded by neighboring governments, that Moscow was the one base for all subversive essays.

Prior to Negotiations

The editorial was written before the announcement of intergovernmental negotiations, but La Prensa recommended all South American powers to be vigilant and to remember that the foreign plan of action was to promote popular uprisings as well as undermine army discipline.

"A vast and dark conspiracy—directed and generously financed from Moscow—is being unfolded at the present moment before South American spectators, every one of whose governments is being attacked."

These seemingly extravagant words were used by the editorial writer of El Mercurie, the oldest paper on the Continent and recognized as the acme of moderation and impartiality. Many newspapers applaud the action of the Ecuadorian President who, questioned by the Communist Party there regarding its legal status, replied with the arrest of its leaders and the proclamation that Communism was beyond the law.

Many Arrests Were Made

As an unfortunate coincidence of the state railroad strike in Chile, contractors and various manufacturers were in revolt against the new 5 per cent surcharge on business. To avoid any suggestion that the movement was linked with the revolutionary agitation the campaign was temporarily called off.

Prior to the declaration of a state of siege, over 1000 arrests had been made in and south of Santiago, each detention being officially announced through the investigations department. Military courts were established throughout the 2000 miles of state rail routes in the south. There was only sporadic support on the northern system.

Many Acts of Sabotage

There were numerous acts of terrorism and sabotage. Official reports revealed that within three days there were 11 cases of the rails being torn up; five trains were derailed and there were three collisions in the confusion. Unfortunately a nummer of lives were lost and many injured. Public opinion was increased because of this and because the strike dislocated the tourist trade, sedulously developed, in the heart of the lakeland in the middle of the summer season. Twenty thousand tourists, many of them Argentines, were reported marooned in the south for several days.

With the arrest of the national revolutionary committee of the Communist Party, the Chilean Government considered it had made a notable advance toward the solution of the immediate strike problem. The committee consisted of six men and one woman, the president being Elias Lafferte.

Documents Showed Connection

Premier Cabrera announced that documents were found proving their connection with international organizations. The committee was surprised by the police in a secret session when Lafferte was demonstrating the progress of the revolutionary movement on a wall map. Two committeemen, George McGinty and Alejandro Lazo Robledo, figured on the international roll-card discovered by the authorities. Lafferte, who has led the Communists in Chile for many years, was recently in Montevideo. He came over to the Santiago labor conference as an observer. In an official statement referring to Lafferte's arrest it was pointed out that he was a member of the executive committee of the Communist organization in Montevideo which was paid direct by the foreign propaganda section of the Third International.

Began on a Wage Issue

The railroad strike commenced on a wage issue. It was claimed in behalf of the men that the acquisitive value of their pay had been reduced 50 per cent by the rise in the cost of living, a statement which has been widely contested inasmuch as the Central Bank directors recently congratulated the Minister of Finance on the fact that any excessive increase in prices to the consumer had been avoided by sound financial policy. The railmen have received three increases in pay during the past 18 months. This knowledge deprived them of the sympathy of numerous trade unions. The system will continue under military control until the situation is normalized.

Ida Tarbell Confesses Pen Too Busy to Rest

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — At an age when most Americans have retired from active enterprise, Ida M. Tarbell, biographer and historian, confesses with a smile that she seeks no rest from a busy career.

At work on another book, the 78-year-old writer divides her time between New York and her "little place north of Bridgeport." At her Connecticut farm she raises "a little corn and some flowers" and does most of her writing, free from the distractions she encounters in the metropolis. She divides each month with two weeks in each place.

Recalling past depressions as severe as the present she is convinced, she said today, that the nation will work its way out of its difficulties.

A student of the life of Abraham Lincoln for 40 years—her life of Lincoln is her best known work—Miss Tarbell said she believed that his philosophy of government and conception of American ideals stand as a model for the nation.

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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

City a Vocational Laboratory for the High School

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Town Co-operates

To Give High School Students Job Experience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN in Jacksonville, Fla., high school boys and girls are getting training for future jobs out in the community at the same time that they are attending school. They go to school part of the day and the other part they spend over in the bank, department store, broadcasting station, hotel, and other business firms learning practical work right on the job.

It is a co-operative venture of the business people in the city and the school authorities, which is known as the Jacksonville Plan, and is now emerging from its experimental stage. This kind of enterprise aimed to give actual vocational experience to boys and girls before they graduate from high school is spreading to some of the smaller cities in the South and West. It uses various business offices and shops in the community as laboratories of training so that high school youngsters will not go forth on graduation day wholly unprepared to fill a job.

"Yes, I have had experience," a high school boy or girl can now say when he has finished his schooling in Jacksonville and goes out to apply for a position. The plan tends to break down the traditional and long-established handicap of the boy who had to prepare in high school to go to college but then could not go. The majority of the boys and girls leaving high school today cannot go to college, yet their training is directed toward that goal. The result is that when they apply for a job, the employer asks, "What can you do?"

The answer is "I don't know, but I can try to do anything."

"But have you had any training for this kind of a job?" the employer insists.

A Contrast In Answers

Then about all the prospective employee, the young high school graduate with diploma in hand can say, is something like this, "No, but I have a good education. I have a lot of good sense, and I am willing to work. If you will only give me a chance, I can learn, and I am sure you will be pleased." The world is full of these kinds of graduates.

Contrast this answer with the one the graduate from the Jacksonville plan can give. He says, "Yes, sir, I have had two years' experience working in a bank. I have been moved around until I know many branches of the work." Or, "Yes, sir, I have two years experience in an auto-mechanics shop. I can repair cars, make out orders for more parts, and do many things around the shop."

These high school graduates in the co-operative vocational department in Jacksonville high schools are literally making jobs for themselves, according to Robert D. Dolley, director of vocational education in Duval County. Although no employer is allowed to persuade a vocational pupil to stop school and accept a job while he is in training, because of an agreement between the business men and the school authorities, after the boy has finished high school he has had such good experience in most cases that he can suggest a place in the business where he will be useful.

Since the inauguration of the Jacksonville Plan about two years ago, approximately 86 per cent of the vocational pupils have been placed in jobs, Mr. Dolley said. They are getting their practical work out in 43 different types of training positions in the community. Some of the students are in broadcasting stations, dentist offices, dry cleaning establishments, police department, photographic shop, tea rooms, theaters, department stores, insurance offices, hotels, radio repair shop, advertising office, and other businesses.

One great advantage claimed for the Jacksonville Plan is that it broadens the whole base of vocational training. Whereas a few manual training shops in a high school tend to be very expensive and only train in a very limited field, the opportunities are far greater when the whole community opens up its shops and businesses as laboratories with modern equipment and methods put at the disposal of the school authorities.

Furthermore, there is far more interest in the schools by the leaders in the community, it is found. When a business firm has a boy or girl in training at its establishment at once there is a more cordial feeling and a pride and interest in the school where that boy or girl spends the rest of the day.

The Jacksonville Plan is considered an answer to the demands of the public for a practical system of education that will discover and develop the latent powers bound up in the individual child, according to R. C. Marshall, superintendent of public instruction in Duval County.

Education as a Co-operative Idea

One of the tenets of modern education is the recognition of public education as a co-operative enterprise. The integration of the business world and the school for the expansion of the individual and the good of society as a whole is demonstrated in the Jacksonville Plan. It brings education and industry into closer relationship by providing high school pupils with a practical and, at the same time, cultural education, putting into actual practice the theories of guidance set forth.

Not only is there a great diversification of types of work offered in the community, but each business firm contracts to allow the vocational student to move around from time to time in many different departments of the business, so that each pupil also gets a diversified training. In fact, the school authorities go in and help to make up a course of training for the practical job.

But it must not be forgotten that when John or Mary, the co-operative vocational student, leaves high school he is not compelled to go to work. He can still go to college if he chooses. What has actually happened in a nutshell, is that he has taken all of his required college preliminary subjects and has substituted for his elective courses this practical training in industry, Mr. Marshall explained.

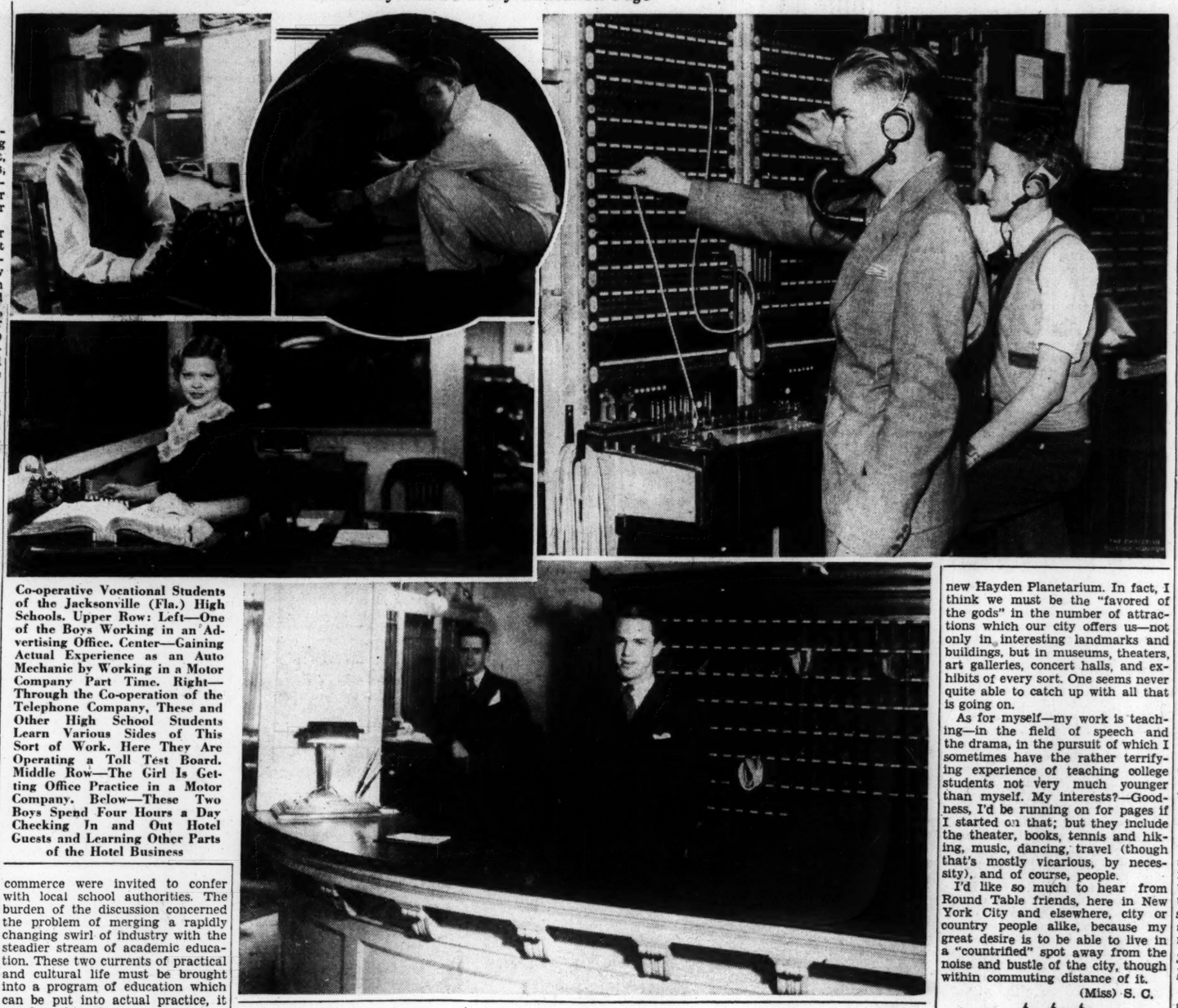
The pupil starts on his co-operative vocational training at the beginning of his junior year and spends four hours a day, five days a week, in practical work outside the high school, the parents agreeing to leave him in training until he has finished school. The other four hours each day are spent in academic and related studies. The plan insures to the graduate a definite vocational training in a specific occupation and a high school diploma, without closing his educational program in the event he desires to go to college.

When the plan was first launched, invitations were issued to a banquet in a leading hotel to which industrial leaders, outstanding professional men, representatives of labor and commerce were invited to confer with local school authorities. The burden of the discussion concerned the problem of merging a rapidly changing swirl of industry with the steadier stream of academic education. These two currents of practical and cultural life must be brought into a program of education which can be put into actual practice, it was brought out.

The demands of industry in Florida, and of the trades and professions, as well as college entrance examinations in the State, and a survey of the job situation were all reviewed. At this meeting the tentative plan was approved. The Board of Education elected a co-ordinator whose job it has been to correlate the class instruction and the practical work in industry of the co-operative vocational pupil.

A recent survey indicates that both industrial leaders and school authorities are satisfied with the plan and working toward its growth. Part-time work for the pupil gives him a broadening understanding of the function of the school as a medium of development which modifies the shock from high school to the world of work, it is agreed. Through actual participation the pupil receives definite occupational training and experience which, supplemented by information gained in high school, prepares him for a fuller recognition of himself and his place in the scheme of life.

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER



Co-operative Vocational Students of the Jacksonville (Fla.) High Schools. Upper Row: Left—One of the Boys Working in an Advertising Office. Center—Gaining Actual Experience as an Auto Mechanic by Working in a Motor Company Part Time. Right—Through the Co-operation of the Telephone Company, These and Other High School Students Learn Various Sides of This Sort of Work. Here They Are Operating a Toll Test Board. Middle Row—The Girl Is Getting Office Practice in a Motor Company. Below—These Two Boys Spend Four Hours a Day Checking In and Out Hotel Guests and Learning Other Parts of the Hotel Business

Aid for Disabled Students

Through State Rehabilitation Service They Carry On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

UNIVERSITY students, physically handicapped by lameness, paralysis, or blindness, lacking enough funds even for maintenance, are making some of the highest grades in their school. The means lies in state rehabilitation service.

Wisconsin is a leader in this nation-wide movement. Within her borders are found many of these handicapped persons who, through this service, have been given the means of adjusting themselves to life as they find it. They are plucky young people who have literally pulled themselves up to a university career—and up into the upper scholastic brackets of their university, too.

There is Clair Finch, blind University of Wisconsin senior who has maintained a grade point average of 2.4 (a high "B"). Led by his devoted German police dog, Nickie, Clair attends classes "on the hill," and take notes at the lectures while Nickie quietly curls up under his seat and sleeps. When the bell rings, a pull on the dog's leash brings her up to stand beside her master and, when the classroom has somewhat cleared, she guides Clair carefully through the halls.

Possibly Nickie's Hobby

"I can't figure out whether Nickie is one of my hobbies or I'm one of hers," smiles Clair Finch.

This clear-thinking student lost his sight in a chemical explosion His determination to go on and make good in the university is, he feels, a matter of pride, not courage; it was the only thing left to do unless he "sponged" on others. Although he had to change his plans for the future, and now experiences many inconveniences, this student feels that he has won through to a much fuller, happier life. With a keener imagination and a greater dependence on his own faculties, he feels he is living more deeply than he used to.

And there is Lauren Brush, crippled many years ago through an illness. A sophomore in the university, he is majoring in accounting. In one year, taking 30 credits or hours of work, he received 88 grade points, which sums up to an excellent (almost straight "A") grade.

In addition to his work in accounting, this student has done newspaper work and, for his own amusement, written verse. As a sort of hobby he has for years been interested in DeMolay work, and is recognized as one of the experts on that organization in the State. He is also actively interested in politics.

Last fall these students each received a $100 scholarship from the Wisconsin Association for the Disabled, which enabled them to continue at the university. The state rehabilitation department paid for their books and tuition.

Clair Finch, University of Wisconsin Senior, and His Guide Nickie

University of Wisconsin students are not by any means the only persons aided, nor is the university the only place of training. Any physically handicapped person is eligible for help by the rehabilitation department. In Wisconsin the various vocational rehabilitation training institutions include vocational schools, colleges, rural normals, the University of Wisconsin, private business colleges, private trade schools, correspondence courses at the university, employment training on the job, and tutorial training.

Intangible Problems

There are also the more intangible problems in the rehabilitation of a person, equally important with training and placing him in a job. The building up of morale, the establishing of work habits, and the strengthening of a temperament sensitive to handicap are just as essential in the life of the worker.

In Wisconsin from July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935, 344 persons were rehabilitated and placed in gainful employment.

Only a comparatively steady number can be taken care of during a specified period, although the list of those desiring service is rapidly increasing as more people hear about the work of the department, and economic depression brought greater need.

In the words of W. F. Faulkes, Wisconsin state supervisor of vocational rehabilitation: "Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Ludwig van Beethoven, John Milton, and Charles Steinmetz all achieved greatness in spite of physical handicap. Others similarly disabled may attain their place in the world of endeavor and usefulness if they are guided according to their talents."

Encouraging Promptness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I like my children to be prompt, especially for meals, but for a long time I made the mistake of thinking the matter lay entirely with them. Then one day it occurred to me how hard it often is to stop instantly in the midst of some important work I am doing. If I am knitting, for instance, I want to go to the end of the row; if I am mixing a cake, I want to finish combining the dry ingredients. My children's play is not play to them. It is work quite as absorbing to them as mine is to me.

"I will call them hereafter five minutes before the time I expect them to come in, telling them that dinner will be ready in five minutes, or that I want one of them to go on an errand for me in five minutes," I said to myself. "That will give them time to 'knit to the end of their row' or 'finish mixing the dry ingredients'."

This attitude on my part helps greatly in securing prompt and willing obedience. The children are quick to sense that I am trying to be considerate of them; there is no needless wrangling and consequent bad humor on the part of either of us.

They have come to sense the approximate length of a five-minute period of time and usually are on hand before it has elapsed. If it is necessary to speak again I do so kindly and they say, "Thank you, mother, for reminding me."

A. C. H.

Two Friends From Germany

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS such a treat to have letters from Round Tablers in Europe that we are particularly cheerful about leading off the meeting today with two from Germany. And we are sure that many of those of you who live elsewhere will enjoy corresponding with these two new friends.—Chairman.

'On the River Elbe'
Germany

Dear Chairman:

In the past I have written to the Mail Bag and a few years ago won some pen-friends through it. I must say that I have had very much pleasure when letters were received from Americans. They told me about their land and I, for my part, reported about German life, as far as my knowledge of the English language allowed me to do. I am, really, a German boy, but am much interested in America and Americans. The Round Table was unknown to me hitherto, for I had opportunity only to read the Thursday edition. Now, I hope to subscribe to the Tuesday paper and thereby to participate in the Round Table.

Permit me to tell you anything about this city. Hamburg is, indeed, the largest and busiest port on the continent. On the river "Elbe" one can see freight and passenger steamers of enormous size, sailing vessels, tug boats, floating cranes, river barges and many other vessels. One of the most beautiful sights is the "Alster" (the lake of Hamburg) and in summertime there are to be seen sailing boats, canoes and punts all over. Rowing matches will be arranged and many people are interested therein. The single districts, such as Harvestehude, Uhlenhorst, Eppendorf, Barmbeck, etc. being connected with nice steam boats, thus enable everyone to reach his home by water. Besides, there are buildings of architecture, such as Michaelis Church, Town-Hall, Main station, Music Hall, Hamburger Staatsoper and even so-called skyscrapers.

Sometimes, there are pen-friends who intend to visit Germany. I would appreciate to be acquainted with some Americans personally and should it be the case one day to show anyone our lovely city, I would not hesitate to do so, whenever I can.

With the best wishes to all Monitor friends,

(Mr.) M. K.

'Airplane View'
Germany

Dear Friends:

Today it is my noblest duty to express gratitude and appreciation to the Mail Bag and the newly formed Youth Round Table. With increasing interest I used to read the letters of correspondents from all parts of the world, and I also had the privilege to receive much benefit through its marvelous institution.

I think it will be interesting for all of you to hear in a few words my experiences I had, which finally were crowned with personal visits, even from continent to continent.

Christian Scientists and members of The Mother Church in this part of the globe seem to have an especially keen desire sometime to be able to visit Boston and to see all the interesting places connected with our dear Leader and the church. My greatest hobby always was, is and shall be: traveling and visiting other countries. Through studying The Christian Science Monitor I was soon able to establish many friendships in England and Wales, and to spend my holidays several times in the British Isles, a country for which I have a great affection. It is needless to say that an ample opportunity was given to see and visit my Mail Bag friends there, from whom I learned many interesting facts concerning country and people, and their art of living, first-hand.

In 1934, when I was invited by an American University to teach courses in chemistry and German for a year, time had come to meet my American pen-friend after a correspondence of four years. From the advertisements of the Monitor I picked out a steamer, which made Boston its first port of call. Never shall I forget the hearty welcome which the Bostonian family gave me, when the huge liner docked in the harbor of this well-known New England town. There was no long-dragged time of strange feelings to become acquainted, for already, years before, the mutual interests were exchanged and widely discussed. In two weeks I had ample time to be guided by the friend to The Mother Church, the Publishing House and Chestnut Hill, etc., before I proceeded southward for the university, feeling already quite acclimatized to the American way.

This summer the visit shall be returned by the Bostonian friend, who is already eagerly making preparations for a trip to Germany.

I am now engaged in independent research work in chemistry toward a Doctor of Science degree and have a rather roomy laboratory all for myself high above the beautiful art city of Dresden, overlooking the river, the Elbe-hills, the spa Bath Weisser Hirsche, and last but not least all the numerous clock-towers and steeples. The sight from the one large favorite window I use to introduce as the "aeroplane view."

In conclusion I cordially wish you all the best for a happy Round Table time.

(Mr.) W. K. L.

We close with word from a member in New York.

—Chairman.

'Speech and the Drama'
New York

Dear Chairman,

May I add a rather belated cheer of approval to the many you've already received, for the splendid thought which prompted the formation of the Round Table. I've sometimes felt so "alone" in the matter of social companionships, because I couldn't enjoy the kinds of "fun" most others did; so you can readily see how the creation of this new feature in our remarkable newspaper has wiped away doubts concerning the existence of others in their "twenties" who could find much enjoyment in life without giving up their ideals.

Some time ago a correspondent wrote of the thrill she received from her visit to the Planetarium at the World's Fair. I realized then how fortunate we New Yorkers are in possessing a permanent one—the new Hayden Planetarium. In fact, I think we must be the "favored of the gods" in the number of attractions which our city offers us—not only in interesting landmarks and buildings, but in museums, theaters, art galleries, concert halls, and exhibits of every sort. One seems never quite able to catch up with all that is going on.

As for myself—my work is teaching—in the field of speech and the drama, in the pursuit of which I sometimes have the rather terrifying experience of teaching college students not very much younger than myself. My interests?—Goodness, I'd be running on for pages if I started on that; but they include the theater, books, tennis and hiking, music, dancing, travel (though that's mostly vicarious, by necessity), and of course, people.

I'd like so much to hear from Round Table friends, here in New York City and elsewhere, city or country people alike, because my great desire is to be able to live in a "countrified" spot away from the noise and bustle of the city, though within commuting distance of it.

(Miss) S. C.

We are repeating the directions for corresponding with one another.—Cheerio.

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

What Makes A Good Title

Ninth of a Series of Ten Articles Running on Tuesdays

By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE introduction is the door to the article, standing invitingly open, the title may be likened to the cordial host, definitely beckoning the reader in.

To take all the ingredients that go into the making of a good introduction and boil them down into two or three words is one recipe for concocting a good title. For it should be arresting and provocative; it should not antagonize, but should meet the reader on familiar ground and beckon him on.

But all this sounds laborious, and the right title so often comes without apparent effort. However, though it may seem to drop out of a clear sky, it is probably the well-earned fruit of all your cogitations on your subject, slowly ripened and ready for you at the right moment.

Touch of Imagination

A good title lights up your subject with a touch of imagination; it specializes it for the reader and often shows him the tone of the article, indicating whether it is to be light or serious.

A recent magazine article had for its subject the original titles of some literary successes whose names were afterward changed. "Alice in Wonderland" started in life as "Alice's Adventures Underground," according to this article, while Ellis Parker Butler's "Pigs Is Pigs," over which most of us have chuckled at one time or another, was "The Dago Pig Episode," and Philip Gibbs' cleverly titled "Now It Can Be Told" was "What the Censors Forbade." Poe's "The Raven," it was said, was originally entitled "The Owl." (Why is it that "The Owl," though that wise bird is proverbially solemn, makes us smile, while "The Raven" suggests solemnity?)

We will all agree, probably, that the titles finally given these books are a vast improvement on the earlier ones. You will find it profitable to determine for yourself just why the later title is better. Ask yourself, which of the two titles to "Alice" appeals more strongly to the imagination, and so on.

Studying Magazines

Much can be learned about titles and what makes a good one by scanning the tables of contents of magazines offering articles of a generally informative nature. I consider the magazine section of the Monitor an excellent field for study of this sort, as is also the "digest" type of magazine made up of condensations of the best articles in current periodicals. Here are some taken at random that are desirably pointed and "comehithery" (Yes, this word is in Webster's): "Seeing the Unseeable," "Savages are People, Too," "Wanted: Good Samaritans," "This Stone Gathered Moss," "No, But I Saw the Pictures," "My Lovely Year," "At the End of the African Rainbow," "Thy Country 'tis of Thee." (The last is the title of an article complimentary to the United States by a visitor from abroad.)

The final article of this series is called "Summing It Up."

Slowly, With a Smile

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT made you cry when Uncle Ned came into the house?" asked a mother wonderingly of her small daughter. "I thought you liked him."

"I do, but he rushed at me and scared me," replied the child.

Another child learned readily at home, but he seemed to have trouble in school. The teacher said he was inattentive, but the mother felt there was some other cause. Finally one day when she had questioned the little boy again about it, he said, "I try to listen to what Miss B— says, but she talks so fast that I forget what she is saying because I can't keep up with her mouth."

The Better Way

The slow approach is the better way to deal with children. They are easily bewildered in this new world where there are many things to learn and where everything seems large and strange. They may become confused and shy when an adult overwhelms them with a rush of words, with loud and fast talk and a quick, hurried manner. If a child is thinking and someone descends suddenly upon him, his thoughts scatter in alarm. If he is playing, he is slow in turning his mind to something else. A child's thoughts and plans cannot be changed in the twinkling of an eye without an upheaval of some sort. An adult may reverse decisions quickly, change a whole day's routine in a moment, or react immediately to a situation, but a child must be given time to adjust himself. Sometimes so-called naughtiness may be nothing more than confused thoughts, or uncertainty as to directions or commands which were given in too hurried a manner or with strenuous motions.

Changed Her Method

One little boy seemed willing to help his mother and eager to do errands, but was not successful in his attempts to please. Directions were misunderstood, articles were forgotten, and his apparent carelessness caused unhappiness to both mother and child. Finally, the mother decided that part of the trouble might be in herself. She changed her method and told him slowly and in a more leisurely and serene manner what she wished him to do. The little boy began to lose the tenseness and feeling of nervous uncertainty which was the cause of his failures, and soon carried out her wishes correctly.

When an adult approaches a child in a hurry, striding toward him purposefully, rushing at him, perhaps with the best of intentions, the child may become apprehensive or on the defensive. It seems to him that something alarming has occurred or may occur, or else why the rush and hurry? With other children he is at ease because he is used to their ways and understands their reactions, but he is less secure with other people, being unable sometimes to comprehend their motives and reasoning. One successful teacher gave a wise suggestion when she said, "When I go toward a child, I go slowly and smile."

L. L. R.

Rain

The rain patters against the roof,
Like the clatter of a horse's hoof.
The rain horse gallops so gay and light,
Who's riding over the roofs tonight?

Peter Pierre, age 10 years,
Luther Burbank School

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Recognised by the Board of Education
Some boarders taken. Special arrangements if parents are abroad.

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Low-Priced Flivver Airplanes Developed for Private Flying

Aviation Column

While the Bureau of Air Commerce in Washington has been testing a number of airplane designs incorporating certain safety standards and a lowered price to develop private flying, a line of commercial "flivver" planes has been developed parallel with government research.

These low-priced planes do not reach the $700 ideal asked by Eugene Vidal, Director of Air Commerce. Nevertheless, they are within reach of the average purse. Models range from about $1400 to $5000 and constitute a variety of craft ranging from open cockpit sport jobs to cabin jobs with motors ranging from 36 horsepower up to 450 horsepower.

Low-Priced Planes

Typical examples of commercially produced flivver craft are the Aeronca and Taylor, which are among those in the lower-price brackets and sell for $1470 and $1890, respectively. In the slightly higher brackets are the Rearwin and Porterfield in the $2000 class. To these have lately been joined the Arrow and the Wiley Post sport planes, both of which are powered by a Ford V-8 engine, and are also in the $2000 class.

The Aeronca, which is manufactured by the Aeronautical Corporation of America, is a side-by-side seating monoplane of about 30 feet wingspread and powered by an Aeronca engine of 36 horsepower. The Taylor Aircraft Company of Bradford, Penna., manufacturers of the "Cub" plane, has recently been granted an approved type certificate for its new sport plane, known as the "New Cub." This plane, which sells for $1470, is possibly the lowest-priced two-seater plane in the United States.

35 Feet Wingspread

The Taylor "New Cub" has a wingspread of 35 feet and is powered with a Continental 37-horsepower A-40-3 radial engine which gives it a top speed of about 87 miles an hour with a cruising speed of 70 miles an hour. Carrying a gas load of nine gallons and a gallon of motor oil, the "New Cub" has a range of about 210 miles, a nice distance for a "joy ride" or commuting.

As an example of the low cost of operating a "flivver" plane as compared to a car, two sons of W. T. Piper, secretary of the Taylor concern, both Harvard students, recently made a practical comparison. One son, Howard Piper, returned to college, driving a late model car over the 500-mile stretch to Cambridge in 12 hours. He used 35 gallons of gas for the trip and reported that averaging 42 miles an hour for the trip was an extremely tiresome job.

His brother, Tony Piper, flying a Taylor plane, made the 400-mile airline jaunt in about 6½ hours. He left Bradford at 9:30 a. m., stopped for lunch, visited a couple of airports, and arrived in Cambridge just before 4 p. m. The plane consumed 17 gallons of gas, slightly less than half the consumption of his brother's automobile.

Costs of Material

Some hint of the difficulties of producing a $700 airplane are shown by the high costs of airplane materials used in Taylor planes. The amount of material that the company uses for each plane, of course, is considerably less than larger planes, hence the low cost of the completed plane.

Steel tubing, for instance, of which Taylor uses more than 300 feet for the skeleton or framework of its planes, sells for $8132.40 a ton. It is one-quarter-inch Bureau of Air Commerce approved tubing of the standard 1025 grade, .028 gauge. At the current price of silver a ton of silver tubing would cost twice the price of steel tubing.

Then, for instance, take the matter of tires. A Taylor sport plane tire weighs five pounds and retails for $17.25. A casing for a Ford tire sells for only $13.25 and weighs 19 pounds. Breaking down these prices we find that the Ford tire sells for 69 cents a pound and the airplane tire sells for $3.47 a pound.

Limited production here tells the story of the cost of airplane tires. A large tire company official told a Taylor official recently that the tires it produces for Ford cars in one forenoon session equaled its airplane tire production for the year.

Britain Interested

Incidentally, it was learned that the British Air Ministry has become interested in the mass production of small aircraft and has approached the Austin company with suggestions. The automobile concern was reported to have given serious attention to the ideas.

Steam Power Planes

Steam power for airplanes has bobbed up again in the Soviet Republics. From Moscow it was learned that the proposal to try steam power particularly for operation at stratosphere heights was brought up by several engineers at the All-Union Scientific and Engineering Aviation Society conference.

Properly designed steam engines, it was stated by one Russian engineer, would be much more efficient at high altitudes and should be able to ascend to heights of 10 miles. Experimental data, he said, had proved that the load and the range of a steam powered plane would be more than double that of a gasoline-propelled craft. Advocated was the steam turbo-generator principle which would utilize the heat lost by combustion engines. This heat could also be used to heat the plane at high altitudes.

Greece Rebuilt in Rise Of New Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

almost any part of the kingdom. Greece is a mountainous land bristling with crags and yawning with chasms, so that travel has never been easy, and the journeys the ancient Greeks made to Olympus and Delphi were long and arduous. But now in most places, roads have been blasted through the hills, making travel cheap and easy.

Nowhere is greater progress to be noted than in agriculture. Practically all large holdings, without exception, have been redistributed, many thousands of acres of swamp lands have been reclaimed and devoted to the intensive cultivation of the most valuable crops, streams have been regulated, and new direction given to agricultural production.

Nearer to Self-Sufficiency

Greece has made itself largely self-supporting. It now furnishes 80 per cent of the cotton used by its rapidly growing textile industry, raises 60 per cent of the wheat necessary for its daily bread. Far larger amounts of fruit and vegetables, also, are being produced. The last three years have brought exceptionally good harvests, so that Greek farmers, in the midst of world depression, are enjoying a little boom.

The importation of agricultural machines has increased 500 per cent within six years, while the area of cultivated land mounted by 40 per cent. Within five years the value of agricultural products doubled.

It would, of course, be absurd to intimate that Greece is an ideal agricultural land. It is not easy to get bread from the stony mountains of Thessaly or the swamps of Macedonia, but in spite of all difficulties the old peasants and the newly arrived refugees are making Greece yield far more than ever before.

Advance in Industry

The growth of industry is no less striking than that of agriculture. During the last 10 years the number of industrial concerns has increased by 35 per cent; the amount of motor power used by 250 per cent; and the number of workers employed by 300 per cent. And this advance has been made in spite of a lack of mineral resources and other raw materials.

Nearly half of Greece's industry is devoted to the making over of food products and a fourth to the manufacturing of textiles. A fifth of the people are engaged in industry. Very few large concerns exist and great capitalists are rare. Wages are low and working conditions often bad. However, there is not much unemployment.

Cultural advance in Greece has kept pace with material progress. Since 1910 the number of schools has increased by 1000 per cent. The number of pupils and teachers has mounted in the same proportions, while illiteracy has gone back, year by year.

Roman Catholic Aid Sought for Labor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Organization of a Roman Catholic Committee for Ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, headed by Frank P. Walsh, New York lawyer and chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, was announced yesterday.

The committee will seek to organize Roman Catholic sentiment for the Child Labor Amendment in those states which have not yet ratified. The amendment would give to Congress power to limit, regulate and prohibit labor of those under 18.

"Twenty-four states have already ratified, but 12 more must do so before the amendment is incorporated in the Constitution," Mr. Walsh said. "I have been especially distressed by opposition on the part of many Catholics, some of whom are persons of great prominence and influence—an opposition, which, in my opinion, has been influential in blocking the ratification of the amendment in certain of the state legislatures.

"Our committee is convinced there is nothing in this amendment which Catholics need fear, but that selfish interests, seeking to maintain the right of industry to exploit children, are persistently spreading the idea that the amendment is poorly drawn in an effort to enroll among its opponents individuals and groups who ordinarily would strongly support protective legislation for the children of the country. The belief expressed by some of our faith that use of the word 'labor' opens the door to federal control of education is without legal basis."

Italy Expected To Drive Ahead In East Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The many diplomatic observers here who, in the early days of the Ethiopian campaign, believed that Benito Mussolini, after winning one or two important military victories over the Ethiopians, would declare that Italian military honor had been satisfied, and that he would be willing to negotiate a ready compromise, have been finally confounded.

Il Duce has decided that the Italo-Ethiopian issue must be settled on the battle ground. And the Italian Dictator's order has been promptly endorsed by the 25 members of the Fascist Grand Council, the supreme organ of the Italian régime.

Not Ready for Peace

The judgment that the determining factors in the military position were the recent victories won by Marshal Badoglio and General Graziani on the Eritrean and Somaliland fronts as well as the reaffirmed decision to reach the objectives for which the Italian military effort was undertaken are now recognized here to prove the futility of any fresh peace proposals being submitted to Italy until at least she has gained some more substantial military successes.

The Italo-Ethiopian conflict, it is observed in Rome quarters, has been rendered more complex and more difficult of solution by the introduction of many other factors which have gradually transformed it into an issue between Italy and Britain for the mastery of the Mediterranean. This aspect of the international situation is the one which disturbs most this country. And there is no hesitation here in declaring that Britain, by the large concentration of naval forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, by championing the cause of sanctions before the League and by her refusal to recognize Italy's legitimate rights for colonial expansion, is largely responsible for the stalemate reached in European politics.

"Deceptive Success"

Virginio Gayda, perhaps the most authoritative of all Fascist writers, in an article criticizing British policy, made the following remark:

"In this quarter of an hour of facile and deceptive success for the League, British policy would like to skip the intermediate stages, force the situation and create facts and conditions on the Continent and in the Mediterranean that are both menacing and offensive, and that, aiming violently against certain nations, of which Italy is one, render necessary a general revision and an adequate reaction on the part of the nations hit."

Italian resentment against Britain has reached proportions which seem to exclude the possibility of an understanding. Rightly or wrongly, the Italians genuinely believe that Britain is siding with Ethiopia to the extent of giving military assistance. Very high Fascist officials have expressed to the writer the opinion that Ethiopia could not have resisted so long Italian military pressure had it not been for British support. The Negus, they add, would have already surrendered and most probably would have agreed to come to terms with Italy before the opening of hostilities if he had not been encouraged by the British to assume a strictly intransigent attitude.

Had to Revise Plans

The fear, too, that complications might arise that would openly transform the Italo-Ethiopian conflict into an Anglo-Italian war, it is stated, has led the Italian High Command to revise all its plans for the campaign against Ethiopia. A conflict with Britain would force the Italian Expeditionary Force in East Africa to face an enemy not only on the Eritrean and Somaliland fronts, but on the Sudan, Kenya, and British Somaliland border. An almost hopeless situation.

Italy, moreover, is gravely perturbed by the British naval concentration in the Mediterranean and the subsequent agreements reached between Britain and France and the other Mediterranean countries. Nor were the arguments advanced to justify British action considered to be in the least convincing.

Italy's Case Against Britain

Since Italy has always officially declared that she had no intention of attacking Britain, British action is held to have had absolutely no justification. Moreover, by dispatching her Home Fleet to the Mediterranean before the outbreak of hostilities and before the condemnation of Italy as the aggressor against Ethiopia and before the decision to impose economic and financial sanctions had even been discussed at Geneva, Britain has, it is insisted here, acted wholly outside the spirit and letter of the Covenant.

It is for these reasons that Italy considers conciliation by diplomatic means or compromise as impossible in the present circumstances. Peace in East Africa, Il Duce says, can only be restored after Ethiopia's acceptance of Italy's terms. And their acceptance will, he claims, be forced upon her by Italy's military leaders.

Needle Trade Unions Win Child Labor Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

umph had been gained without having to resort to strike. Mr. Dubinsky declared that if the manufacturers did not live up to the terms of the agreements, the unions would feel free to take action in six months or one year, even if they did have a two-year agreement.

Child Labor Ban

Mr. Hochman said that while awaiting for the states to ratify the federal child labor amendment, the dressmakers have written and ratified one for their industry.

"The United States Supreme Court has ruled that Congress cannot legislate the number of hours a man is to work and the minimum wages he is to receive," he said. "It has ruled that Congress cannot ban child labor. But no ruling of the Supreme Court can stop the Dressmakers' Union from regulating our industry and bettering the conditions of our workers.

Industrial Democracy

"The new agreements bring to our industry a new form of industrial democracy. We have made the jobber directly responsible for guaranteed minimums without any ifs, ands or buts."

Mayor La Guardia urged the workers to maintain a strong organization to guarantee the stability of the industry and wage and work standards.

"The city has an interest in industrial peace, an interest in decent wages and decent working conditions for workers," he said. "I deem it part of my official duty to keep peace in an industry employing more than 105,000 workers. What we must obtain in the needle industry is stability and more continuity of employment. I hope this will be possible in the future."

Zero Calls Again On Northwest And Wends Way East

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Sub-zero cold struck the mid-continent today. Temperatures 20 to 30 below assailed snow plow and shovel crews bent on rescuing imprisoned communities or farm neighborhoods.

The zero belt extended as far south as Memphis, Tenn., and was spreading over the Atlantic seaboard.

Not since 1871, when records were begun here, had Chicago seen so cold a 30-day period as when today's temperature sank to 14 below.

Although some moderation was predicted for tonight and tomorrow in most southern and some of the central parts of the north central states, the mercury was expected to remain under normal. The lowest reading reported was 46 below at Little Falls, Minn.

North Texas shivered at 8 to 10 above, Tulsa, Okla., passed its thirtieth day of freezing temperatures, Detroit awoke to 8 below.

Snow delayed trains and busses in northern New York. Niagara Falls was locked in ice.

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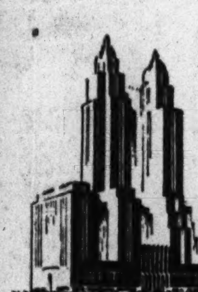

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MORE than any other form of impression, odors evoke clear recollections of places once seen, experiences once undergone, emotions once savored. A scent of some remembered fragrance caught on a spring wind, inhaled on a dark night, or borne from a cottage in a garden can carry one across the width of the earth. Thinking back upon aromas once known is like a journey to far lands.

The scent of jasmine invariably bears one back to Bali. One sees again a dark tree starred with small white blossoms. From time to time a flower falls softly to the ground, stirring the warm air with sweetness, as if from a miniature fan. In the shade of the big tree the temple dancing girls are moving to music, tinkling and elegant. Their young arms sway and bend to its rhythm with formal grace, delicately patterned as a classic frieze. The silken draperies swirl against their brown skins with the accents of the dance, and crowns of flowers are intricately arranged against their sleek black hair. It is all re-created in the mind again, vivid and beautiful: movement, music, light and shadow—with the fragrance of the jasmine tree.

A WORLD AWAY in spirit, as in geography, is the sharp aroma of pines in the snow. It calls to memory a Christmas Day spent on a train snow-bound in the High Sierra—a picture of pure rounded mountains, like a huge wedding cake decorated with white encrustations. Slow white flakes drop deliberately out of the sky. On the air, crisp with silence, there sounds the impatient panting of the engine, as if it were chagrined at the delay; and its white puffs float evenly up into the gray sky, like giant snowflakes which have inverted the law of gravity. Along the track the footprints of the trainmen burrow deep in the snow, and the tiny shacks of the wayside station are mounded with white. Like trees from a fairy tale of the Snow Queen, the pines stand entranced on the mountainsides, motionless with the most intense stillness that one can ever experience—the utter silence of snow. Across the empty air, their pungency comes eerily, as if it were frozen in the tiny crystal prison of the flakes.

City rain is another kind of scent, wet and urgent and scurrying in its memory of a Paris winter. Its odor brings to mind the dark mirrors of pavements reflecting windows lighted for the early dark, the rubber hissing of tires spinning and skidding through the puddles, and the damp charge of pedestrians' umbrellas lowered against a squall. It reminds one of the sudden grateful glare of a little restaurant where the food was good and cheap, and the warm fusty smell of clothes drying. There is the hot greediness of the great soup-bowl, and the crisp salad, and the little *crême fraiche* cheese in its tiny earthenware pot. And outside—the city rain, beating down into the dark-glass streets with its chill odor of December in Paris.

IT IS A thin, sharp silver kind of scent; not warm and lush and golden, like the aroma of the marigolds which always recalls one to Colombo. There one remembers the deep colors of the languid sea, the laziness of the palms, the dark thin-featured people striding tall along the bright streets, the massive shade of great trees, the splendid curve of minarets. But most of all one thinks of the mosque whose altars were banked to flowery gold with the infinite marigolds—piercingly fragrant as a ray of tropic sunshine.

How different, how fragile and delicate, is the scented recollection of the first plum blossoms in Japan. Even before the shivering winter of that sea-encircled land has given way to the gentler spring, a white foam of bloom is tossed among the craggy boughs of the brown trees. One can close the eyes and picture a little fishing village on the coast between Tokyo and Kobe, with the nets spread to dry in the sun and the bamboo groves green on the wind-cold slopes. There in a small sheltered valley, the plum trees, first on Japan's symbolic flower calendar, are opening their snow-white buds with a faint pure fragrance.

NO DAINTY PERFUME of flowers is contained in the keen memory of eucalyptus. Breathing it, one is back again in northern California, with the gray mist from the *tule* marshes in the interior rolling up the hilltops to meet that other ghostly wall of fog which has come gliding in through the Golden Gate. One sees again the transparent wraiths of the tall eucalyptus trees, with the bark peeling off the trunks—white and rust-brown and lavender; and the long gray-green leaves lying in rattling heaps around the roots. The chill dimness is redolent of the pungency that can carry the senses ten thousand miles with a single whiff.

The mingled sweetness of many flowers evokes a bright picture of early morning in Hong Kong. One can recall the blue mist hanging over the golden harbor, where vast ocean liners stand at anchor beside tattered junks with eyes painted on their bows wherewith to see the way. High on the Peak, many windows glitter like gold pieces in the morning light, and the clean British streets are quiet with an early hush. One rises and steals out, high-hearted, for a private walk. Turning into the narrower streets at the base of the Peak, one is suddenly confronted by a lovely sight—a street of flowers, a tip-tilted lane climbing the hillside, bright with blossoms. One approaches breathlessly, the eye delighted with infinite color. On closer inspection, many of the flowers turn out disappointingly to be artificial. But enough real blooms are there to permit one to carry away a wet armload of never-to-be-forgotten fragrance.

THERE IS A rich smell of spices which always calls to mind the market-places of Java. One remembers the brown folk in vivid sarongs, sitting under their thatched shelters with an enormous flame tree in brilliant bloom overhead. Local batiks and Holland cottons, custard-apples and sewing machines, betel-nuts and pocket knives are for sale; while, at the food stalls, the crude pots steam with the deep aroma of native dishes heavily spiced.

Wood-smoke has olfactory significance for many people—bringing back, perhaps, memories of childhood autumns. One can recapture the glad release from the school-room into the Indian Summer afternoon, with the sunshine ripe as harvest itself and an indigo haze on the hills. There is an apple tree with yellow leaves beginning to drop slowly. One sits in its cleft with a Dickens novel. Reaching up, one can pick a red apple from the bough, and bite into it with a crisp sweet crunching. Its scent blends with the acrid aroma of dry leaves burning in many gardens.

THE ODOR OF mangoes is a perfect fragrance which seems to be compounded more of flowers than of fruit. It is always reminiscent of the beautiful island of Oahu. One thinks of shining brown surf-boards skimming over the opal water beside white beaches and green shores, with Diamond Head standing out in rose and purple tones against the light. One thinks of golden shower trees, and leis of ginger blossoms, and gorgeous fish like Arabian Nights fancies, and little brown boys with red hibiscus blossoms tucked behind their ears. And mangoes in Hawaii.

Out of the many familiar odors of North China, pleasant and unpleasant alike, none stands out more laden with tradition than that of the wistaria whose blossoming is the climax of the windy spring. The mind's eye re-creates a grotto scooped out of a hillside beyond Peking, overlooking the Jade Fountain—a favorite spot when the Imperial Family was in court at the near-by Summer Palace. There is the stillness of the sun upon the turquoise water, and the glinting of the dragonflies. The bees hum monotonously over the great canopy of the vine which drapes the cave. The light makes a lavender glow against the hollow shadows and the white stone tablets within the dark interior. In that ancient setting, the exquisite scent of the wistaria is a reminder of the eternal return of spring to a world grown old—a lyric blessing among remembered fragrances.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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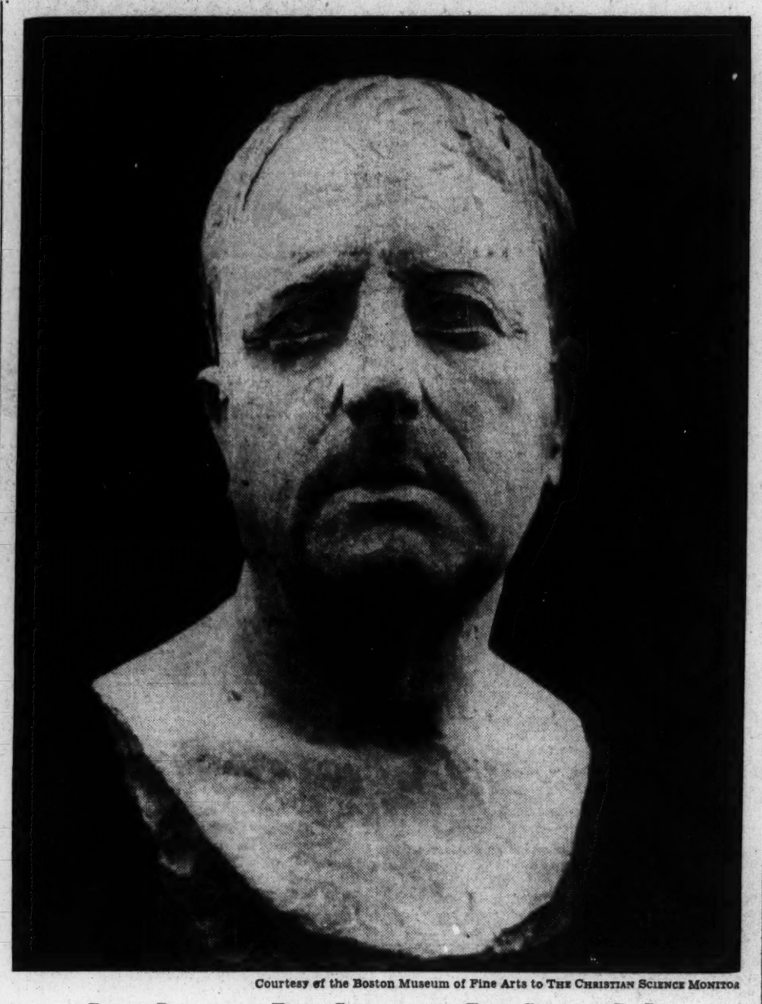
Cape Cod Picket Fences

SOMEWHERE between the toy fence that comes with a doll's house, and the conventional affair that encloses the front-yards of grown-ups, is the Cape Cod picket decoration. A decoration it avowedly is, for as a barrier it is too dwarfed to keep anybody in or out. A straddle-step and you are over it. But as a white boundary for a garden of bright blossoms it is a thing of architectural beauty. . . .

One writer, at least, goes so far as to say that the fashion started locally with the Indians, and that the idea thus originated on the Cape. For proof he refers us to the drawings that Champlain made for his book "Voyages" which describes a visit he made to this part of the coast in 1606. The French explorer shows an Indian village with a picketed garden in front of each wigwam, the fences consisting of sharpened sticks, three to four feet tall driven into the ground and bound together. Obviously not high enough for stockades he concludes, but entirely suitable for garden enclosures, and he ventures to add that the gardens doubtless contained something of more utilitarian value than phlox and larkspur, probably corn and beans.

Whatever may have been its origin, the diminutive picket fence, eighteen or twenty-four inches high, provides a very effective addition to a summer place, if the place be small. It does not go well with a large dwelling. The complete picture is something like this: A low story-and-a-half white cottage with green or blue blinds, a rambler rose trellis at the six or eight-panel colonial front door, and tall hollyhocks swaying gently in the spaces between the windows. The plot in front of the cottage is surrounded by the low picket fence, with an equally low privet hedge just inside. Then some irregular slabs for a walk, a closely mowed lawn, hardly bigger than a pocket handkerchief, a sun dial, a flag pole with the colors snapping aloft, and three or four small flower beds full of gay perennials. If the cottage faces the sea as it should, you catch glimpses in the middle distance of green marshes, of white surf, of blue waters and blue skies, and very likely of a ship moving down the coast. If all these do not make a scene near to the heart's desire, then words are of no avail. And the little white picket fence, with its gate ajar, plays a stellar part.—ARTHUR WILSON TARBELL, in "Cape Cod Ahoy!" (Boston: Little, Brown.)



Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROMAN PORTRAIT IN TERRA COTTA OF THE FIRST CENTURY B. C.

WHOEVER encounters this portrait in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts exclaims, "How lifelike." It is so true to the natural appearance of a man that it seems to breathe. The ancient Romans are noted for their ability to make realistic portraits. They sought in modeling to record all the features which individualized a man. They included traits which were not necessarily handsome; painstakingly they indicated the thinning of the hair, the furrows of wrinkling. The Greeks of the Golden Age sought only the beautiful features and ignored all these realistic details. Consequently, in looking at a Greek portrait, we are witnessing the ideal image; the Roman portrait reveals the man as he is seen in everyday life.

This terra cotta portrait is quite literal because it was rendered from a mask, taken directly from the face of a living man. The Romans in pursuit of specific details would approve of the mask method; the Greeks would, on the contrary, look disdainfully on such a practice, considering that it was unimaginative, qualified by distracting, unimportant features.

It is extraordinary how forceful is this portrait despite the mechanical process. True enough there is a bit of free modeling here and there, in the back of the head, for example, and incised iris. But the general aspect is that of freedom and acuteness of expression. It was made in the later years of the Roman Republic.

If in February

IF, IN February, Spring comes home,
As come she does in sunny clime and warm,
Her treasures burst in many a lovely form:
Acacia feathering out in golden foam,
Rose quince, first harbinger of shrub and flowers
Of Orient faintly breathing. And violets
Forgetting cold and winter's sad regrets,
Proclaim the joy of sun and sudden showers.
For pussy-willow counts it not too strange
To burst her buds along a tumbling stream,
And fragrant daphne chooses as her range
A hillside. But sweet daffodil with nodding beam
Publishes a truth long known: none would exchange
For other season's joys, Spring's precious dream.

EDYTH SAGE ARMSTRONG

The Mistletoe Bough

YEW trees may be venerable and holly may be cheerful, while both plants have considerable botanical interest, apart altogether from questions of folk-lore; but in all these respects both are undoubtedly surpassed by the mistletoe.

The only European species of a genus belonging to a somewhat isolated Natural Order, it is almost unique among the plants of the Continent as an evergreen stem-parasite. Its stems and leaves are of a peculiar vivid yellow shade of green, that makes them contrast markedly, not only with bare winter boughs or evergreens, but with the foliage also of the summer months. . . .

The pearly berries are eaten by many birds, especially the missel-thrush, and when they rub their sticky beaks on the bark of trees the seed may get rubbed into a crack, and there germinate. The late Mr. Edwin Lees, who paid much attention to the plant, says that fieldfares and redwings are especially fond of mistletoe berries, "and as these generally fly in flocks, keeping in one line of direction, it is not unusual to see a corresponding line of mistletoe bushes ranging across the country for a long distance. I have followed," he continues, "such a line till its continuity was broken by a river, when I have almost invariably found that its course was again continued from the nearest tree that presented itself on the opposite side of the water." It is remarkable that mistletoe most commonly grows downwards, the seed in sprouting sending its tap-root upwards, or in whatever direction leads towards the centre of the branch of the host-plant. If care be taken not to crush the seed, and to place it where it can sprout in this way without being washed away by rain, it is not difficult to propagate it artificially on apple trees. It occurs on a great variety of trees, but especially on the apple, poplar, lime, and hawthorn, and though it may be purely fancy, I have been impressed by a difference in the mode of growth of the parasite according as it grows on the much-branched hawthorn, or on the straight-limbed lime, as if it assimilated itself to its host.

Mistletoe has been found parasitic upon firs and cedar, and even, strange to say, upon itself; but is very rare upon the oak, only about a score of mistletoe oaks being known in the kingdom. Of these the greater number are in Herefordshire; but there is one at Windsor.

The roots of the young mistletoe penetrate into the sapwood of the host-plant, and practically form a woody graft with it; but, interesting as the plant thus is from the points of view of structure and physiology, it is even more so from that of mythology and folk-lore. There is no apparent connection between the veneration of the plant by the Druids in Britain and its position in Scandinavian mythology. Speaking of the former, Pliny says, "The oak is their sacred tree, and whatever is found growing upon it they regard as sent from heaven and as the mark of a tree chosen by God. Such cases of parasitism are rare, and when they occur attract much attention. . . ." It has been suggested that the May-Day costume of Jack-in-the-Green was that in which the Druids sought out the mistletoe-oak, and that when they had found it they danced round it, to the tune of "Hey derry down, down down derry," which, being interpreted, signifies, "In a circle move we round the oak." In confirmation of these statements it may be mentioned that Ovid speaks of the Druids singing to the mistletoe and that some oak woods in the west of England are still called "the Derry."—J. A. OWEN and G. S. BOULGER, in "The Country Month by Month." (London: Duckworth.)

Abolishing Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a comforting thing it is to realize that the error we fear is never caused by anything which is actually true! If we pause to consider the question for a moment, we see at once that with regard to certain familiar things we have no fear. No one, for instance, fears that the product of two multiplied by two may change from four, and become five or seven. We know that this cannot happen because these numbers are governed by mathematical law. Neither do we fear when we retire at night that the sun may not rise in the morning, or that there will not be enough light to enable us to go about our daily duties, or sufficient air for us to breathe.

Fear is wholly the outcome of the false belief that man lives in and because of matter, that life is inherent in a physical body, and that matter constitutes substance. If this falsity were entirely eliminated from human thought, fear would be destroyed, for there would be nothing left to be afraid about. The belief that life is dependent upon bodily conditions is undoubtedly a most prolific source of fear. It drives individuals from one corner of the earth to another in search of health. It induces them to center their thought upon certain kinds of food, believing that they must subsist upon these, and eat nothing else. It leads people into the mistaken attitude of continually watching their bodies to determine whether they are well or ill. Indeed, many thousands of people pass their days in enslavement to certain forms of fear, an enslavement which is entirely illegitimate.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, struck a blow at the very foundations of fear when she wrote on page 468 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." As soon as anyone begins, through the study of Christian Science, to share the spiritual vision which came to Mrs. Eddy through her earnest study of the Bible and close communion with God, his emancipation from fear has commenced. He has entered the path which leads to true liberty. His shackles loosen and presently fall away from him. He has begun to experience what the Apostle Paul speaks of as "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

It is inevitable that better health, enlarged opportunity for usefulness, and greater mental capacity must ensue as the result of gaining freedom from fear. When we realize how fear hampers our activity and cripples our abilities generally, we naturally ask, How may we be freed from this hard taskmaster? The Apostle John has given us the one simple but effective rule in the fourth chapter of his first epistle, where he writes (I John 4:18), "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." The question may then arise, How is one to acquire this perfect love? Christian Science answers this question fully and completely by revealing the fact that the man and the universe of God's creating are spiritual and perfect, reflecting the one infinite Mind. John in the same epistle speaks of Mind, or God, as Love. Therefore the real man and the real universe are the outcome of Love, are embraced in Love, and forever abide under its protecting care. As soon as this fact is apprehended through the study of Christian Science, spiritual love is given entrance into the human heart—the inmost thought—and its beneficent work commences, progressively liberating the individual from all the harsh penalties which fear had imposed upon him.

Only those who have experienced the removal of some acute form of fear, with its attendant suffering, and through the gentle and compassionate ministration of Christian Science have replaced it with the love which is the reflection of the one Mind, God, know the relief which accompanies such an exchange. Such a one begins to enter the kingdom of heaven, true spiritual consciousness, here and now. How encouraging it is to remember that fear can never enter this heavenly kingdom, and that as we ourselves enter into it more fully through the spiritual understanding which Christian Science imparts, fear will become a forgotten human experience! Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 454), "The understanding, even in a degree, of the divine All-power destroys fear, and plants the feet in the true path,—the path which leads to the house built without hands 'eternal in the heavens.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Furcht abschaffen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE ermutigend es doch ist, zu wissen, daß der Irrtum, den wir fürchten, nie durch etwas hervorgerufen wird, was tatsächlich wahr ist! Wenn wir innehalten und einen Augenblick darüber nachdenken, sehen wir sofort, daß wir hinsichtlich gewisser bekannter Dinge keine Furcht haben. Niemand fürchtet z.B., daß sich das Produkt aus zweimal zwei von vier in fünf oder sieben ändern könne. Wir wissen, daß dies nicht geschehen kann, weil diese Zahlen vom Rechengesetz regiert sind. Auch fürchten wir nicht, wenn wir uns abends zur Ruhe begeben, daß die Sonne am Morgen nicht aufgehen könnte, oder daß es nicht hell genug sein werde, um unseren täglichen Pflichten nachgehen zu können, oder daß nicht genügend Luft zum Atmen vorhanden sein könnte.

Furcht ist lediglich das Ergebnis des falschen Glaubens, daß der Mensch in der Materie und durch die Materie lebe, daß das Leben dem leiblichen Körper innewohne, und daß die Materie Substanz sei. Wenn dieser Irrtum ganz aus dem menschlichen Denken ausgerottet wäre, wäre die Furcht vernichtet; denn es wäre nichts mehr vorhanden, was zu fürchten wäre. Der Glaube, daß das Leben von körperlichen Zuständen abhänge, ist zweifellos eine sehr ergiebige Furchtquelle. Er treibt die Menschen auf der Suche nach Gesundheit von einem Ende der Erde zum andern. Er veranlaßt sie, ihr Denken auf gewisse Speisen zu richten und zu glauben, daß sie sich nur von diesen ernähren müssen und nichts anderes essen dürfen. Er führt zu der irrigen Gewohnheit, beständig den Körper zu beobachten, um festzustellen, ob man gesund oder krank sei. Tatsächlich leben unzählige Menschen ihr Leben lang in der Knechtschaft gewisser Befürchtungen, einer Knechtschaft, die völlig unbegründet ist.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, erschütterte die ganze Grundlage der Furcht, als sie auf Seite 468 im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schrieb: „Es ist kein Leben, keine Wahrheit, keine Intelligenz und keine Substanz in der Materie. Alles ist unendliches Gemüt und seine unendliche Offenbarwerdung, denn Gott ist Alles-in-allem". Sobald man durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft an dem geistigen Schauen teilzunehmen beginnt, das Mrs. Eddy durch ihr ernstes Forschen in der Bibel und durch ihre innige Gemeinschaft mit Gott fand, hat die Erlösung von Furcht begonnen. Man hat den zu wahrer Freiheit führenden Weg eingeschlagen. Die Fesseln lösen sich und fallen bald von einem ab. Man hat begonnen zu erleben, was der Apostel Paulus „den Frieden Gottes" nennt, „welcher höher ist denn alle Vernunft".

Das Erlangen des Freiseins von Furcht muß unvermeidlich bessere Gesundheit, mehr Gelegenheit zu Nützlichkeit und größere Denkfähigkeit zur Folge haben. Wenn wir erkennen, wie die Furcht unsere Tätigkeit hemmt und unsere Fähigkeiten im allgemeinen lähmt, fragen wir natürlich: Wie können wir von diesem unerbittlichen Fronvogt befreit werden? Der Apostel Johannes hat uns im 4. Kapitel seines 1. Briefs eine einfache aber wirksame Regel gegeben, wenn er schreibt (1. Joh. 4, 18): „Furcht ist nicht in der Liebe, sondern die völlige Liebe treibt die Furcht aus". Wiederum mögen wir fragen: Wie kann man diese vollkommene Liebe erwerben? Die Christliche Wissenschaft beantwortet diese Frage völlig und vollständig, indem sie die Tatsache enthüllt, daß der Mensch und das Weltall der Schöpfung Gottes geistig und vollkommen sind und das eine unendliche Gemüt widerspiegeln. Johannes spricht in demselben Briefe von diesem Gemüt, von Gott, als der Liebe. Daher sind der wirkliche Mensch und das wirkliche Weltall das Ergebnis der Liebe, sie sind in dieser Liebe inbegriffen und bleiben immerdar unter ihrer beschützenden Obhut. Sobald diese Tatsache durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstanden wird, ist das menschliche Herz—das innerste Denken—geistiger Liebe geöffnet, und ihr wohltuendes Wirken beginnt und erlöst den Menschen nach und nach von allen harten Strafen, die ihm die Furcht auferlegt hatte.

Nur wer schon von sehr großer Furcht mit dem damit verbundenen Leiden erlöst worden ist und dafür durch das gütige und erbarmende Wirken der Christlichen Wissenschaft die Liebe erlangt hat, die die Widerspiegelung des einen Gemüts, Gottes, ist, kennt die Erleichterung, die eine solche Umwandlung zur Folge hat. Er beginnt in das Himmelreich, das wahre geistige Bewußtsein, hier und jetzt einzugehen. Wie ermutigend doch der Gedanke ist, daß Furcht nie in dieses himmlische Reich gelangen kann und in dem Maße als menschliche Erfahrung in Vergessenheit geraten wird, wie wir durch das geistige Verständnis, das die Christliche Wissenschaft mitteilt, völliger in dieses Reich eingehen! Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 454): „Das Verständnis der göttlichen Allgewalt, sogar nur in geringem Grade, zerstört die Furcht und stellt die Füße auf den rechten Pfad—den Pfad, der zu jenem Hause führt, das nicht mit Händen gemacht ist, sondern ‚ewig . . . im Himmel' ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Birds in a Sahara Village

ALL round the African continent, except on its eastern fringes, life assumes the feathered form with infinite prodigality. In the sandy wastes of the interior, it is altogether different. There you may travel for days and weeks, sometimes for whole months, without beholding a bird, except, as you approach the oases, pigeons and turtle-doves; or occasionally, in certain tracts of the desert, an eagle far aloft in the blue ether, darting eastward or westward, like an arrow of golden light. On the skirts of the villages, and about the wells, where there are nearly always palm-trees, the doves come in troops in search of food and water. There is also a sort of long-billed bird without a European appellation, which in flights of fifteen or twenty, hover about the wells, and as soon as the men cease working at the water-wheels, dart down to drink.

A traveller, resting in one of these Saharan villages, used to soothe his loneliness with the notes of some little birds, in shape not unlike the sparrow, which came every morning and sang on his house-top. Their voices seemed full of the sweetness of childhood, and carried him over thousands of miles of sea and land, back to that part of England where he had passed his early years.—From *Chambers Journal* (1859).

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Page 14

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Boston Edition
New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936

Inquiry Looms Into Alien Vote In Woonsocket

Political Reverberations Seen as Result of Census Disclosures

Gambling a Question

State Police Ignore Local Authorities to Stage Big Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18—Two incidents expected to have widespread political repercussions in the State have focused Rhode Island's attention on its northernmost city, Woonsocket.

A census of the city, directed by the State's Department of Labor, revealed the amazing fact that 1500 aliens in the city were regularly voting as citizens and some had been casting ballots for many years. The second incident was a raid staged last week in which State police uncovered a gambling establishment in the heart of the city. The raid was carried out without the knowledge of city police and only a few hours after Mayor Felix A. Toupin of Woonsocket had been informed of the establishment and refused to do anything about it.

Huge Alien Vote

The alien voters, one out of every ten voters in the city if the figures are correct, were brought to light under unusual circumstances. The director of the census, J. Raymond Mulligan, says each person was asked if he were an alien and also if he had voted, in addition to the usual census questions. It was from the answers to these questions that the alien voters were discovered. The State Director of Labor, however, says that the census blanks have no question on whether or not the person votes.

James H. Holland, president of the Woonsocket Board of Aldermen, has requested the Department of Labor to forward all census cards of alien voters for checking with the registration lists in the city. The Director of Labor has indicated he is willing to comply with the request. The State's Attorney General, John P. Hartigan, has refused to commit himself on whether a state investigation will be necessary. He is waiting, he said, until he has more details.

Mayor Demands Explanation

Mayor Toupin, meanwhile, has declared that the State will have "to do some explaining" on why Woonsocket was singled out for the alien-voter check.

"They tell us what they found among the French people in Woonsocket," he said, "but they say nothing about conditions among the Italian, Polish and other communities in other parts of the State."

Charles M. McLoughlin, chairman of the Woonsocket Board of Canvassers, admits that there may be some aliens on the voting lists, but doubts that the number is 1500 or a figure anywhere near that.

Confused Situation

The raid staged by state police on the gambling establishment in Woonsocket further confuses an already-confused police situation in that city. Charges of politics frequently have been made against the city's police commission. Until last December it was customary for one police commissioner to order raids and have the police follow out the order. At that time, however, a new rule was made which required the concurrence of two commissioners before a raid could be ordered. Mayor Toupin, on Dec. 20, declared that this change had disrupted control of the police and that hereafter the Mayor would have more to say in the conduct of the police department.

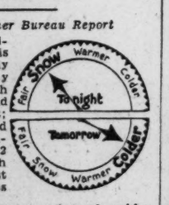
Last week, however, Mayor Toupin refused to act when the charge that a gambling establishment was operating was made to him. This led the State Attorney General to order the raid made by State police.

The betting establishment was on the fourth floor of a downtown building which once had been used for meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. The room contained elaborate equipment for announcing and tabulating race results.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Snow this afternoon or early tonight; partly cloudy and much colder with a cold wave late tonight; Wednesday fair and colder; lowest temperature tonight, 12 to 16 degrees; fresh west to northwest winds, with gales off the coast.



Maine: Partly cloudy and much colder, preceded by snow tonight, Wednesday fair and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight, with a cold wave, possibly preceded by light snow in the north portion; Wednesday fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and colder tonight, with a cold wave, preceded by snow this afternoon and possibly early tonight in the extreme east portion; Wednesday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and much colder tonight, with a cold wave; Wednesday fair and much colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west and northwest winds, with gales over the south portion, weather partly overcast, preceded by rain or snow over the north portion early tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	33	Minneapolis	-16	-16
Bermuda	60	60	New Orleans	36	36
Chicago	-14	-14	New York	36	34
Denver	4	0	Norfolk	50	38
Helena	-18	-22	Philadelphia	34	34
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	-8	-8
Kansas City	-6	6	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	50	48	Washington	28	23
Miami	60	60			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 18.
B—Minimum, Feb. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:42 p. m., height, 7.9 feet.
Wednesday, 8:01 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:49 p. m.

Fog Grounds Five Craft as Coast Guard Gives Aid to Fishermen

Boston News Today:

Finance Companies Put on Legislative Drum Head
Stone Describes Fee Computing Methods
Seven Ships on Way to Distressed Greek Steamer
El Purchase Plan Heard by Legislative Committee
Throng Urges Legislature Free Boston Censorship

Grounded:

Four Craft Go Ashore During the Heavy Fog

Four ships, two of them large vessels, went ashore in Boston Harbor this morning as the winter's densest fog muffled the North Atlantic. A fifth boat, the 100-ton auxiliary fishing schooner Ingomar, returning to Boston with more than 50,000 pounds of fish, went aground on Plum Island, just north of Boston.

Its crew of 21 men were all accounted for by the coast guard. Two gained the beach when the boat went ashore, last night nine were found in a dory near Hampton Beach. The remainder were found at Salisbury Beach.

Boston's inner harbor re-echoed to the cacophony of stentorian fog horns of big vessels and the sharp blasts of tugs about midnight when the Japanese freighter Kirishima Maru, sailing from the Army Base for Southern Ports and then Japan, got out of the ship's channel southeast of Deer Island light and went aground. The boat was pulled off by the tug Confidence at 3 a. m. It anchored in deep water until this morning.

Hardly had the Japanese boat been floated than the Dollar Liner President Hayes, sailing out from Hoosac docks, went aground in the same spot. At 8 a. m. she floated off on the rising tide and proceeded toward New York.

At 7 a. m. the Boston fishing dragger Yankee, inward bound with a load of fish from Georges Bank, went ashore on East Boston flats. Efforts of the tug Sadie Ross to float her were fruitless and attempts were abandoned until high tide tonight when several tugs will hitch to the Yankee.

The Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga, which has been featured in the news the last week by virtue of its rescue of the crew of the Gertrude M. Fauci and its towing of the fishing schooner Winthrop, arrived at the outer harbor late last night with the Winthrop in tow. The tide swung the Winthrop off course and the ship went aground. At 3:30 a. m. it was hauled off and taken to the pier.

The Cayuga proceeded to the Charlestown Navy Yard at noon.

Captain tells story of Fauci sinking: Page 10.

Installments:

Bill for Better Control Gets Legislative Hearing

Finance companies dealing in installment contracts were placed on the defensive before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking today. Faced with drastic control under a bill sponsored by William T. Foster of the Pollack Foundation for Economic Research, and confronted with the announced determination of Governor Curley to restrict time payment methods, the finance concerns found their chief defense volunteered by automobile dealers.

Robert G. Paine, vice-president of the New England Nash Company, and representing the council of auto dealers, said that such concerns render dealers a very valuable service in taking time payment contracts off their hands. He asserted that finance companies saved many auto dealers from failure during the extreme period of the depression.

He objected to the proposed bill because it would compel the figuring of all interest on a yearly basis. He said it could not be done because of the great variety of time periods that contracts are written for. Just why the interest could not be figured on percentages based on rates for one year he did not amplify.

Mr. Paine was followed by J. B. Benkhard, local manager of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation. He admitted there were some abuses at present, but said he thought the proposed bill covered too much ground.

He suggested:

1. That dealers give a written memorandum to car buyers outlining just what he has let himself in for.

2. That when a finance company buys the contract from the dealer he confirm this transaction with the car buyer and explain the details.

3. That finance companies be placed under jurisdiction of the State Banking Commissioner so that installment buyers may complain and the commissioner may cancel the finance company's license if the facts warrant.

(Details of the installment extortions recorded by the Foster committee in Col. 3.)

By a Staff Photographer

Installment Buying—Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking

Representative Frederick H. Tarr Jr. — Representative Frank E. MacLean — Representative Charles H. Cooke — Representative Owen D. McLellan — Representative James A. Gunn (Chairman of House Committee) — Senator Joseph R. Cotton (Chairman of Senate Committee and Presiding Officer of Joint Group)

Court Officer Campbell (Standing)

Judge Stone:

Questioned in Court On Disbarment Proceeding

Supreme Court Justice Stanley E. Qua, before whom the Massachusetts Bar Association's disbarment proceedings against Judge Arthur P. Stone is being heard, admitted into evidence today the decree of the Middlesex Probate Court which held Judge Stone accountable for $12,000 to Dr. Inez Clarke of Cambridge and which disallowed certain fees for his services. Judge Qua, however, limited the admission so that it could not be used to establish the fact of misappropriation.

A simple method of computing a client's fee was described this morning by Judge Stone, who testified that his $11,000 charges to Dr. Clarke were figured as follows:

He put down the sum with which he had been entrustede, from which he subtracted the amount he had accounted for. The remainder was the fee. Apparently unconscious of the ironic humor of the situation, the jurist added solemnly that he "had never kept strict accounts."

Attorney Clifford S. Lyon has been assigned to direct the proceedings for the Bar Association. Judge Stone is represented by Judge John M. Maloney of Ayer.

Judge Stone held the stand all morning and continued to admit most of the charges which had been brought up at previous trials. His attitude is that since he has returned to Dr. Clarke the $14,412 which he was found guilty of having unlawfully appropriated, he stands cleared.

Typical of the use to which Judge Stone put Clarke funds was a check for $678 of which he put $600 in his own bank. Asked by Mr. Lyons what he had done with the rest he said:

"I was about to leave on a vacation in Maine and I think I spent it in that way."

S O S:

Seven Rescue Craft Headed for Greek Steamer

The Coast Guard Cutter Thetis, stationed at Boston, was recalled from the rescue of the leaking Greek steamer Stefanos Costomenis today when it was decided that an error had apparently been made in the first SOS broadcast of bearings. The boat is now believed to be about 300 miles southeast of Nantucket Lightship.

Seven rescue craft were headed for the vessel at noon today. The steamer City of Newport News wirelessed that it had arrived at the location first wirelessed by the Costomenis and was proceeding to the new location, 120 miles away. It was not expected that the ship could reach the Greek boat before 2 p. m. today.

Shore coast guard stations reported they were no longer in radio contact with the Costomenis. They did not know whether the City of Newport News was still able to contact the vessel or not.

Elevated:

State Again Urged To Take Over the System

One morning in 1918 Boston awoke to find its elevated railway system on the brink of not running. It was a time for speedy action, and the State gave it. Promising to pay common share holders a 5 per cent dividend, the Commonwealth took over the management. In the 18 intervening years the State has dug tunnels, added equipment, until it now has more money in the "El" than the private owners ($96,531,000 as against $77,321,000).

Every year a bill is introduced to have the State take over the financial structure of the El and own it outright. Every year the bill for some reason fails of passage. Today the matter came up for hearing again.

Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett pointed out that the communities served are compelled to foot the loss of the Elevated (last year it was $2,229,000) and in addition are forced to pay shareholders a 5 per cent dividend which amounted to $1,093,000 last year.

Through the simple expedient of borrowing enough money (estimated at $18,805,000) and buying the stock, it will eliminate the 5 per cent dividend. The money can be borrowed at less than 5 per cent (possibly 2 per cent) and the difference between the interest payment and the dividend would result in a $500,000 saving, it is contended.

Censorship:

Bill for Relief Gets Much Support at Hearing

Following closely the hearings upon Representative Thomas Dorgan's bill to tighten the rein of censorship in Boston, a bill to give the drama its head was discussed before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs today. Appearing to support the measure were Brandon Tynan, now playing in "Three Wise Fools" and who received his first big engagement at the Tremont Theater in 1900, representatives of the Civil Liberties Union, a taxicab men's association and others.

The bill would:

1. Abolish the present board composed of the Mayor, the chief of police and the chief justice of the municipal court as final arbiters on whether or not a play should appear here. In any event, it provides for the supplanting of the chief justice by the chairman of the city art department.

2. Establish a board of all persons interested who would vote on a play instead of banning it upon the say-so of the city censor after a visit to New York to view the play under question.

3. Prohibit the banning of any play until it had been given one public showing.

The bill was sponsored by the Massachusetts Theater Alliance whose chairman, David Adkins, appeared with a petition signed by 600 "friends of theater." Militant liberal Christian A. Herter, state senator, filed the legislation.

Weather:

Snappy Little Cold Wave To Top Off More Snowfall

Bostonians who have been having experiences similar to Gloucester's famed Dr. Foster in local slush and puddles were relieved to learn today that the results of the current warm wave should be at an end tonight.

Snow began to fall about noon and was expected to continue through the afternoon and evening. Tomorrow will be fair and colder. At noon today, the mercury read 34.

Time Buyers Found Paying Big Interest

21 P. C. Common and in One Case It Was 679 P. C., According to Survey

Public Is Helpless

Governor's Committee Acts To Bring About Remedial Laws for Control

A disreputable minority of Massachusetts merchants are charging installment plan purchasers rates as high as 679 per cent on unpaid balances, these rates concealed so that only experts can determine them, according to a report made today by Governor Curley's committee on consumer credit.

This committee revealed its findings today before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking, which was considering several measures to regulate installment plan buying in order to protect the consumers and the reputable merchants from the manipulations of the unscrupulous. The committee has been at work on this issue nearly a year.

Curley Supports Move

Governor Curley is directly behind the movement, having appointed the consumer credit committee, the members of which are William T. Foster, new professor of economics at Tufts College; Carl F. Danner, president, American Hide & Leather Company; Paul A. Dever, state attorney general; Henry M. Hart Jr., Harvard law school; Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer; Joseph L. Hurley, Lieutenant Governor; J. Arthur Moriarty, secretary, Typographical Union No. 13, and Henry R. Mussey, professor of economics, Wellesley College.

Furthermore, the Governor supported the committee's proposed legislation in his annual message.

Survey Made in 105 Cases

In today's report the consumer credit committee pointed out that it surveyed 105 random cases in 21 cities and towns in Massachusetts. In only one case was the true rate 6 per cent. In one third of the cases the true rate ranged from 21 per cent to 679 per cent, the report stated.

Consumer Has No Redress

So confusing are many of the contracts that the gullible installment buyer is an easy victim of exploitation. And although the rates later may be found exorbitant and outrageous, the consumer can do nothing after he has signed a contract, for the seller is strictly within the law to charge what he can. The situation has led to contracts understandable only by experts. As a result, reputable dealers competing with unscrupulous merchants are at a great disadvantage.

Among the abuses discovered in the installment business are concealed and misrepresented charges, rebates and bonuses; taking on extra security such as chattel mortgages covering nonsale merchandise, wage assignments; repossession abuses such as hasty repossession without warning the purchaser and "fixed" auction sales. Exorbitant legal, repossession, recording and refinancing fees have also been discovered, as well as various insurance abuses.

Is Vital to Prosperity

All those who have studied the installment buying problem realize the service in an essential and important business practice. Today, the installment sales hover somewhere between the 1929 peak of $6,500,000,000 and the 1931 level of over $4,000,000,000. Should installment buying be stopped completely American industry would suffer a rude setback.

The special commission which studied the installment business practices revealed several cases which show the high rates now charged. Among them were the following:

Case A: An automobile dealer charged $110 to finance the 18 months' installment sale of a used car involving the unpaid balance of $250, which resulted in a cost rate of 56 per cent.

Annual Rate 87 Per Cent

Case B: The Blank Radio Company stressed the fact that they did their own financing, thus doing away with finance company charges. The cost, however, for buying on time—quoted by the seller as between 6 and 8 per cent—amounted to an annual rate of 87 per cent.

Case C: "List price" on a kitchen range was $145. The customer could buy it at just this price on installments. But if he payed cash he would be given a discount of $60.50. Thus $60.50 represented interest on a purchase price of $84.50.

One of the common practices uncovered was charging a financing rate on the original entire cost, rather than on the balance after the down payment was made. Of course, this results in a huge financing charge on the unpaid balance, when figured in that manner.

Drive in Two Directions

The drive to correct the present abuses is proceeding in two directions. The special commission favors immediate regulation of finance companies only, leaving the retail merchants for another year. The Foster committee favors blanket regulations for all installment business.

Under the special commission report the finance companies would be licensed, as small loan companies now are. The contracts would have to contain the true rate of interest on unpaid balances. The Foster measure does not provide licensing but does provide that the entire installment selling business must furnish to consumers the true interest rates. Such a regulation would thus allow the consumer to shop around among competitors until he obtained the best rate.

N. H. Departments To Unite in Drive For Safe Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18—The increasing motor accidents on New Hampshire highways are proving a problem not only to the motor vehicle division of the state government but to co-operating state departments. That drastic action is to be taken is intimated in statements by John F. Griffin, motor vehicle commissioner, and it is not unlikely that disciplinary methods will be imposed by other branches of the state government, notably the State Insurance Department.

As a result of a survey by safety experts, comparative tables of statistics have just been released, giving a complete summary of the number, causes, results, etc., of all accidents reported to the State Motor Vehicle Department for the past 10 years.

Safe Highways

"If such a thing is humanly possible, we propose to make the highways safe for motorists and pedestrians. There is neither reason nor excuse," said the commissioner, "why this State should have the worst record in this respect of any of the New England states. One thing we have proven is that motorists are often more at fault than machine mechanism in the number of accidents of which we have any record."

Department statistics reveal that approximately 2000 accidents upon the highways of the State are reported annually, each of which requires investigation by trained attaches of the department, by far the greater percentage of which have occurred in broad daylight, on straightaway lanes and under conditions almost perfect for driving. "Now that we have effectually curbed drunken driving," continued Commissioner Griffin, "we are finding too many instances of poor judgment, inattention and speed, to ignore the challenge that more drastic steps must be taken to ensure greater road safety."

Co-operating Agencies

Other co-operating agencies interested in New Hampshire's safety program include the State Highway, Insurance, and State Development departments. The first named has maintained a patrol organization for several years and a system of sign posting inaugurated under the direction of Commissioner Frederic E. Everett, indicating sharp turns, grades and all such information as will enable the motorists to have complete detail of direction and hazards to be encountered. The department has made it one of its major objectives in the past few years to straighten originally laid out trunk lines, as a safety precaution.

The State Development Commission has indicated something of apprehension over increases in automobile accidents and pledged fullest co-operation in the State's safety campaign, through poster displays and other methods to induce the motoring public to do some thinking for itself.

Warnings from John E. Sullivan, State Insurance Commissioner, that insurance rates are likely to be increased unless there is substantial reduction in motor mishaps, have recently been sounded by the insurance official.

Statistics from the Motor Vehicle Department's survey reveal that fatalities have shown a large percentage of increase during the past five years in comparison with the number of accidents tabulated by the department as of the "ordinary" type.

Transfer of Dolan Case Is Victory for Curley

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Miami sun will be shining brighter for the Curley-Dolan party after news of Judge Crosby's decision reaches there. This decision, transferring the city of Boston's bill in equity case against Edmund L. Dolan and some of his associates in the Legal Securities Corporation from the Supreme to the Superior Court, constitutes a definite victory for the defendants in their six weeks' fight for this transfer.

This victory is more than a legal one. For to Messrs. Dolan and Curley, the significance of this transfer from the Commonwealth's highest court to a lower court has been to deflate the case in the eyes of the man on the street.

The common reaction on the part of most citizens to a case being considered by the State's highest tribunal is to endow it with great importance and significance. Such a case is also likely to get more publicity in the newspapers. It was just this air of importance and the increased publicity attached to having the case in the Supreme Court which the city and the Mayor wished.

"Get Curley" Case

It is necessary to remember the background of the case as admitted by more than one member of the City Law Department, that is that it was not so much to try Dolan as to "get Curley." The more publicity connected with this "getting" the better it would be for the city.

On the purely legal side of the question the decision is also a "break" for the Governor, as it leaves in doubt the moment when the case will come up for trial. Most observers believe that the city's plan in connection with the presentation of this case and the other four cases, which it is alleged to be preparing, was to present them one after the other right up to the fall elections and thus keep charges of malfeasance on the part of Curley and his friends in the eyes of the public.

Delay Inevitable

It is now considered doubtful if the case will come up in the Superior Court before the election. There is also the probability that if the case should, by any chance, be advanced on the docket, that it would stretch on over the election date without any important evidence having been produced.

The reason for Judge Crosby's permitting the transfer of the case from the Supreme to the Superior Court is given as being due to the length of time which the presentation of the case would take. Only a month ago, however, he refused such a move, and it is being asked if recent developments in the case might not have influenced him to change his mind.

It is not entirely unreasonable to think that the evidence brought out at the recent Finance Commission hearing, concerning some of the methods which the city's law department is alleged to have used to get information about Dolan, may have influenced the justice to change his ruling about the city's rights in the case. As is so often pointed out, it is important for the plaintiff, if he wishes for relief, to appear with "clean hands."

* * *

Snow Shoveling

Yesterday's meeting of the Boston City Council saw the present system of employing snow removal workers put under fire. At the present time each city councilor is given 100 buttons which he may distribute among the worthy of his district and which are supposed to give the possessors preference when shovelers are chosen at the various city yards.

After each snow the city councilors report that their houses are mobbed with the rush of unemployed looking for buttons. In one case the crowd was so large that the front porch of the home of one of the councilors was smashed; in another a councilor was beaten. Even when the crowd is orderly the councilors report great difficulty in determining who is of age and who have a right to buttons. They also complain that their supply of buttons is so limited that in most cases it is merely a drop in the bucket.

An order was passed yesterday referring the hiring of workers to the city's employment bureau. It is believed that this bureau, equipped to hire people, could segregate the worthy cases and thus eliminate those unemployed, who, as one councilor put it, wish to be hired "merely to juggle a shovel for two days."

One councilor suggested that, instead of hiring a limited number for a few days, all the unemployed in the city who wish to work be employed if only for one day and thus give each one a chance to earn a little.

J. G. H.

Marionette Troupe Is Educational Aid In Boston Schools

The more than 50 little wooden performers of Director Almon Edson Fuller's Boston Civic Marionette Troupe, of the Federal Theater of Massachusetts, will have a strenuous time for the next few months for they are solidly booked for appearances in the Boston public schools from now until closing time.

Mr. Fuller has discovered a manner of combining his art with utility; of having his little figures become a factor of considerable importance in child education. Heretofore the wooden thespians were given largely to presentation of acrobatics or slap-stick comedy; all of which was very entertaining but served no higher purpose. Now, with a genuine understanding of the mission which can be performed in instructing school children in a more lively, vivid conception of the classics, the little dolls and animals are busily engaged in the production and rehearsal of plays based on the Boston School System's required readings for elementary schools. These will include Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," "Scenes From the Life of Lincoln" and "Scenes From the Life of Washington."

Because of the convincing portrayals given by the marionettes as they are deftly manipulated through the intricacies of their performances by Mr. Fuller and his corps of skilled assistants, the Boston Civic Marionette Unit is making great strides in attaining widespread popularity.

R. I. Textile Union Seeks Privileges In Labor Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18—Textile workers of Rhode Island, through the Rhode Island Textile Council, will ask the General Assembly this week to pass a law which will give union workers wider privileges in labor disputes and define the activities of sheriffs, policemen and other law officers in labor disputes.

This decision was made by the council delegates at a meeting at East Greenwich during which Leonard Greene, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, told of what he described as the brutality of police in the Southern States and other localities where rules governing picketing were enforced but where other laws gave the law enforcement agencies the power to "break strikes." Organizer Greene recently came here from North Carolina.

His suggestion, adopted by the legislative committee headed by John H. Powers, executive board member, provides that the powers of the police be defined in order that the rights given to peaceful picketing might not be nullified by another statute.

Election of Sheriffs

In addition to the bill aimed directly to protect pickets, the council will ask also that the General Assembly pass a bill providing for the election of sheriffs and then ask that they be made accountable to the Governor for their activities.

According to the present setup in Rhode Island, the sheriffs are named by the General Assembly. It has been the charge of the organized textile strikers that conflict in textile strike disorders in this State during recent years has been caused by deputies who have been hired by the sheriff for special strike duty and assigned to the manufacturers at a daily fee.

The textile council was also told in a lengthy communication from Representative Charles R. Risk of the First Rhode Island Congressional District that he would not support the National Textile Act in its present form.

Risk Replies

In his reply to a letter sent by the textile workers to him prior to the hearings on the Ellenbogen bill, in which he was asked to support the measure, Representative Risk called attention to the fact that he was formerly a Blackstone Valley textile worker and said he believed that the act now under consideration would not solve the operatives' problems.

He extended an invitation to the council to send representatives to his office in an attempt to draft a measure which they might decide was acceptable and constitutional.

The council declined his request, in a reply, and stated that its delegates believed that "his mind was firm on the matter."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"3 WISE FOOLS" (Shubert). Starring William Gillette and assisted by James Kirkwood, Charles Coburn and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:20.

"DEAR OLD DARLING" (Colonial). Comedy featuring George M. Cohan in his own play. Staged by Sam Forrest. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE GHOST TRAIN" (Copley). A revival starring Mary Young, assisted by Robin Thomas, Marjorie Clark, Mildred Dorda, Sandra Greene, Eric Kalkhurst, Richard Heath and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL—Ann Harding and Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Also latest "March of Time."

UPTOWN—"Rose of the Rancho." 1:09, 4:08, 7:07, 10:06. Also "Red Salute." 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Navy Wife." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Red Salute." 3:45, 6:55, 10:05.

UNIVERSITY—Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous." 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Whipsaw." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Cardinal Richelieu," and "If I Had a Million," with Charles Laughton.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Rose Marie," co-starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Film directed by W. S. Van Dyke and produced by Hunt Stromberg. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "A Perfect Tribute."

METROPOLITAN — Paul Muni in "The Story of Louis Pasteur." 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5 7:45, 10:30. Stage: John Boles with a big musical revue. Sevitzky's orchestra.

FINE ARTS—Russian novelty picture, "The New Gulliver," based on Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Also "Rose Bowl Classic," a Mickey Mouse and other shorts. Tomorrow: All Disney cartoon program.

BOSTON—"Two in the Dark," with Walter Abel and Margot Grahame. 10:48 a. m., 1:48, 4:48, 7:48, 10:32. Stage: Wayne King and his orchestra. Arren-Broderick in "Opera in the Ruff." Helen Charleston and Allen and Kent.

MODERN—Bing Crosby and Ethel Merman in "Anything Goes." 9:13 a. m., 12:24, 3:33, 6:42, 9:51. Also Victor McLaglen and Heather Angel in "The Informer." 10:47 a. m., 1:56, 5:05, 8:14.

EXETER—Wallace Beery and L. Barrymore in "Ah, Wilderness." 3:05, 6:05, 9. Also "The Great Impersonation," 2, 4:55, 8:55.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Claire Trevor and Kent Taylor in "My Marriage." Fenway: 2:20, 4:58, 7:35, 10:14. Paramount: 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:10, 4:42, 7:14, 9:52. Also "Freshman Love," with Frank McHugh and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.

MAJESTIC — "Modern Times," starring Charlie Chaplin. 10:25 a. m., 12:14, 2:03, 3:53, 5:41, 7:30, 9:19.

TREMONT—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:35, 9:45. Also George Brent in "Right to Live." 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard and Kay Francis in "British Agent." Also "Romance in Manhattan," with F. Lederer and Ginger Rogers.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Primitive Forests," "Voice of Experience," "Speed Justice," "Hunter's Paradise," "Hot Paprika," also other shorts.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Amelia Tataronis, soprano; Marion Muther, piano, and Margaret Clarke, viola. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

PAINE HALL (Cambridge)—Harpsichord recital by Alice Ehlers, given under the auspices of the Division of Music. Admission by tickets obtainable from the office of the Music Building. 8:15.

BROWN HALL (New England Conservatory of Music)—Sonata recital by Harrison Keeler, violinist, and George Stewart McManus, pianist. 8:15.

30 HUNTINGTON AVENUE—Concert by the Belmont Club Choristers, with L'Africaine Singers, directed by Henry Gideon. 8:15.

LEE AUDITORIUM — Concert by Mary Nevery, soprano, accompanied by Margaret Martin, pianist. Also, Marjorie Shepherd, reader, 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

Other Events

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—Monthly meeting of Boston Chapter. Address on "Mercantile Reports and Their Value to the Credit Executive," by William Browne and Louis Perito. Hotel Bradford. 6.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS—Training course in leadership, under direction of Miss Doris E. V. Foster, and Miss Elizabeth Dunlavy. 100 Boylston Street. 7:30.

Tomorrow

DOWNTOWN Y. M. C. A. FORUM—"Will Our Young Men Submit to Regimentation?" by Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham. Chamber of Commerce. 12:15.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Greek Art III," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Address on "Washington—As a Business Man," by Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor-Emeritus of History, Harvard University. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Survivors Describe Sinking Of Ship in Storm Off Halifax

The Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga tied up at Charlestown Navy Yard at 11 this morning and down the gangplank walked 11 smiling survivors of the Boston fishing trawler Gertrude M. Fauci which sank 70 miles southeast of Halifax last Wednesday. Eager to hear the first story of the wreck, the owner, C. M Fauci of Boston, greeted Capt. Patrick McHugh of Marlboro.

"The sea was making big waves," Captain McHugh explained, "and one rolled under our prow and broke there, leaving a trough about 20 feet deep. The Fauci dropped into the trough with a terrific shock. It tore the gallery stove loose from its fastenings.

"We didn't think it damaged anything else, but about half an hour later, at 11 a. m., the engineer advised that we start the pumps because the vessel was leaking badly in the bow.

"I went into the forecastle and we tore off three layers of flooring. The water was pouring through open seams. We plugged them with greasy rags the best we could and ran for Halifax.

"One of the power pumps broke, and we put all men to manning the pumps and bailing, but the water mounted in the hold.

"I stepped to the radio telephone and called the station at Green Harbor, and asked them to broadcast an SOS.

"At three o'clock we sighted the Canadian trawler Lemberg. We flew distress flags and they hove to. They dumped oil on the water and we sent two men at a time aboard her in dories.

"I stayed on the Fauci until she was awash. The radio telephone worked even when the batteries were covered with water."

The Cayuga took the Fauci's crew off the Lemberg Friday.

Former Member Of R. I. Legislature Sentenced to Jail

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18 (AP)—Former State Representative Louis V. Leeburn, of Pawtucket, was sentenced to 2½ years in prison today by Judge Philip C. Joslin in Superior Court for attempting to rob the proprietor of a shoe store here last January. Leeburn had pleaded nolo.

Before the sentence, Michael F. Costello, friend of Leeburn and his counsel, pleaded for leniency. The men had been fellow members of a Pawtucket club in Leeburn's more fortunate years and Costello told of the good the club had accomplished in the way of charities while Leeburn was active in it.

A high light in the appeal was Costello's recital of how Leeburn had borrowed money from club members as times grew bad for him in order to pay his wife $24 a week so that he could hide the fact of his unemployment from her.

"I think he was just desperate and could not control himself," the judge commented. He held, however, that sentence was necessary and imposed one which he said would be just to the State and to the defendant.

Emergency Is Held As Passed in Farm Mortgage Situation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—The emergency in farm mortgage credit has passed, declared E. H. Thomson, President of the First Federal Land Bank, in an address today to 300 farm leaders of the Northeastern states served by the bank, attending their annual conference.

Established in 1917, the bank as the financing institution for local co-operative farm mortgage agencies, made yearly loans of about $3,500,000 until 1934, in that year the total rose to $18,000,000 and a year ago new loans were being made at the rate of about $1,000,000 a week, he said.

The situation then existing, he said, with farmers facing demands of creditors for prompt loan repayments, has practically disappeared. Local credit institutions are returning to the farm mortgage field and farm foreclosures are rapidly disappearing. The land bank, he said, has come through the recent emergency to find itself in the strongest financial position in its history.

Landon of Kansas Appears the Favorite In Bay State G. O. P.

In Massachusetts today Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas loomed as the favorite candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

Most significant indication of this came from State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., closely identified with that group of Republicans in the Legislature that constitutes Governor Curley's chief opposition. Mr. Parkman, in a statement issued jointly with Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor last election, announced that both will run as delegates to the Cleveland convention

Both state they believe Mr. Landon to be the most promising candidate and virtually pledge to support him, although both have left the way open for a change of opinion later.

Councilor Winfield A. Schuster of East Douglas, in announcing he would seek to become a delegate also, recently said he favored Mr. Landon.

On the other hand, John Richardson, Massachusetts National Committeeman, has announced he favors President Hoover or anyone supported by Mr. Hoover.

Shoe Shine Service For One B. & M. Train

"Shine, mister?" "Shine, madame?" This call today echoed in the aisles of the "New Ambassador," mid-day Boston-Montreal express operated by the Boston and Maine, Central Vermont and Canadian Pacific Railroads. The shoe-shining service, believed to be unique on American trains, was inaugurated experimentally. Shines for either men's or women's shoes are 10 cents and are applied by the train porter.

With the beginning of shoe-shining service another item in extra facilities for day coach passengers was provided to make day coach travel attractive. The "Ambassador" express was the first day coach train to have club and lounge cars and porter service without extra charge.

Class in Playwriting To Help Contestants In State Competition

Contestants in the playwriting contest sponsored by the Community Theaters of Boston under the auspices of the Adult Recreation Project of the Works Progress Administration will have an opportunity to shape their plays under expert supervision by joining a class offering free instruction in playwriting on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, beginning Feb. 25, at the YD Memorial Club, 200 Huntington Avenue, under the direction of Elizabeth Gilbert, former student of George Pierce Baker and daughter of the famous American composer, the late Henry F. Gilbert.

The closing date for submission of manuscripts in the contest has been extended to April 1, and the competition is no longer restricted to members of community theaters and residents of the city. Rules of the contest may be obtained from Miss Helen Moskin, 739 Boylston Street, Boston.

The judges for the contest are William C. De Mille, playwright and director at Paramount Studios, and brother of Cecil B. De Mille, Walter Prichard Eaton, drama critic and professor of playwriting at Yale, William Dana Orcutt, Boston author, Ruth Woodbury Sedgwick, editor of "Stage," Clayton Gilbert, supervisor of the drama department of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Leslie A. Sloper, drama critic of The Christian Science Monitor.

Conference Called By Holyoke Mayor Ends Mill Strike

HOLYOKE, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—The strike of between 600 and 700 cotton mill employees of the Farr Alpaca Company, which began yesterday morning, ended under an agreement reached in a conference to arbitrate the differences existing.

Union and company representatives were brought together by Mayor William P. Yoerg, and at the conclusion of the two-hour conference Archie Turconi, business agent, called a meeting of the union in which the strike was declared off.

Adoption of the "stretchout" system by the company, which the union asserted caused a considerable reduction of wages, was postponed, pending the outcome of arbitration conferences. It was stipulated that Mayor Yoerg should sit in on these.

Canned Goods Prove Help to Nantucket Till Boats Resume

NANTUCKET, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—The supply of fresh vegetables and meat were low today on this fog-bound island, inhabitants reported.

The island was only recently released from isolation imposed by an ice-locked harbor. No steamer has arrived for eight days and no plane since Saturday.

Stores reported they had adequate amounts of canned vegetables, however. Large quantities of supplies were waiting transportation at Woods Hole on the mainland.

The ice menace was lessening, two fishing boats, the Ivanhoe and the Nobadeer, reported. They arrived yesterday from Woods Hole and reported only two miles of ice in the trip.

Townsend Plan Topic For Banking Institute

A discussion of the Townsend Plan will feature a forum to be held by the Boston Chapter Inc. of the American Institute of Banking tomorrow evening at the Boston City Club.

Affirmative will be taken by John D. Elliot, Boston economist and certified speaker of the Townsend organization, who will argue that the plan is not only workable but necessary for the economic security of the aged. William G. Sutcliffe, professor of economics at Boston University, will point out reasons why opponents to the plan believe it impossible and impractical from economic standpoints. Open discussion will follow the meeting.

Extension Workers to Confer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 18—Members of the staff of the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College will participate in the three-day Regional Extension Conference of the Northeastern States which opens tomorrow morning in Boston. Problems, plans and methods involved in extension work in agriculture and home economics will be considered at the meeting.

Land Rehabilitation Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Development of approximately 10,000 acres of submarginal land near here as a demonstration project for Tuskegee Institute has been announced by the Resettlement Administration. About 6700 acres will be reforested; 1000 acres put to pasture and the remainder developed for recreational purposes with especially planned landscaping.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ask almost any girl where she got the good-looking dress she's wearing, and invariably she'll reply, "Oh, I picked it up for a song in a little dress shop on Blank Avenue." So, among other things, we've been doing some of the so-called "little shops" in Back Bay . . . all in the vicinity of Symphony Hall.

Many a man who heads for the lobby, after buying tickets for "Rose Marie" at Loew's State Theater this week, will find that his wife is not just where he left her . . . in fact, she'll be nowhere in sight. Experience, however, will have taught him that she hasn't really disappeared (that is, not for good!) and he will know that she has either dodged into Dixon's, the dress shop that adjoins the theater, at 203 Massachusetts Avenue, or he'll find her out front, doing a bit of good old-fashioned "window-wishing"!

Simply Adorable

If you possess a flair for unusually smart, simple clothes, you'll probably adore owning the afternoon suit they're showing. It consists of a trim-fitting skirt of fine black faille, with a pearl gray pencil stripe, topped by an equally smart coat jacket that's built something on the lines of a man's vest. Its broad shoulders and nipped-in waist are complemented by a boutonniére of tiny gardenias, and a white silk Ascot. All for $12.75 . . . or at least not much more. And you may keep it on and select just the right hat to go with it from their millinery department, in the rear of the shop.

We managed to take our eyes off some timely new print dresses long enough to discover a duo-purpose dinner dress . . . that we literally pounced on! It's made entirely of black net (the kind that has some of the stiffness of its poor relation, tarleton, so that, no matter how much it's worn, it'll never have that bedraggled look), has long, full sleeves that are caught into a cuff, and a Peter Pan collar, from which at least 15 little rhinestone buttons march down and meet a belt of flowered silk. The belt apparently matches the slip which naturally shows through the sheer net. Or rather, it would, if it were a slip . . . but it isn't! It's an honest-to-goodness evening dress that can be worn separately. We visualized combining any number of simple colored evening dresses with the net gown . . . thus making its purchase a wise one, indeed.

Delightfully Feminine

Surely, "Stars fell on Alabama" the night the shimmering combination coat and evening gown we found in the Chic Maid Shop at 259 Huntington Avenue (right opposite Child's "Old France") was inspired! Its sophistication is casual, yet delightfully feminine, and it's just the type of gown you usually see on a perfect stranger, or the out-of-town girl on whom the stag line is concentrating, and you have to restrain yourself to keep from barging up and demanding that she tell you where she got it and for how much!

The dress itself is of shell-white blister crepe, with a gored skirt. With it comes an immense kerchief, which you may, or may not, wear But you probably will, as it offers endless possibilities for tying, draping or just throwing around!

But it's really the coat that "makes" the ensemble. And though it really isn't, it resembles a Russian tunic, inasmuch as it is hip length, flares and is crushed in at the waist with a wide belt. All this is of jade green lamé, which, under the bright lights, throws off shimmering flecks of silver and gold, so accessories in either would blend in nicely. Truly a lot of glamour . . . for $29.75.

Your Opportunity

Unlike most "little" shops, The Opportunity Shoppe, at 50A Gainsboro Street, specializes in large, as well as small, sizes. They also go in for practical wool sport dresses in gay colors . . . the kind you like to live in!

If you need just one more dress to finish out the season (and wear next winter without being dated!) you may like either the brown or black transparent velvet they have left. The brown one is very smart . . . with a high, draped neckline that ties in a bow in the back, and graceful Vionnet sleeves. They carry flowers, clips and necklaces, and we saw a pale salmon Homburg, waiting for someone with a gray spring suit to come along! Their prices are most reasonable, and it was a happy thought . . . calling it "The Opportunity Shoppe."

Lot for a Little

If you shop with one eye on a dwindling allowance, and the other on style, Jen's Dress Shoppe, 297 Huntington Avenue, will help you out with hats as well as dresses. Her dresses begin at $7.95, but when she has a sale you can do a lot with a five dollar bill! While we were there, along with other new models, came an attractive print dress which had a lot of fagoting (which gives such a pretty open-work effect) on the sleeve, and shirring at the neck.

She has one evening dress that's been repriced to such a low figure that we won't mention it . . . you'd probably think it couldn't be much, but it is! It's made up in powder blue silk crepe, molded to the figure, and has a square neckline, which is accented by a wide fold of the same material, that falls into a semi-sleeve effect, and carries itself over in the back of the dress. It's very unusual, and we doubt if you'll ever see another just like it. And despite its low price, we still insist that, with crushed raspberry slippers and accessories, it can be worn anywhere.

J. T.

A Grim Example of Van Gogh's Art

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Peasant Woman; Study for the "Potato-Eaters"

What's Going On in the Arts

Van Goghs in Boston

WHEN we addressed a small and recalcitrant audience on the subject of Vincent Van Gogh, ten years ago, we could not predict that the battle would be won in a decade. The pictures remain the same, only people change in their tastes and prejudices. Today the Van Gogh exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is heralded with excitement comparable to that which received Whistler's "Mother." The oddity and clumsiness, the distortions and defections of draftsmanship, the violence of brush stroke, the immoderate pigment, the brutalization, which people once saw and bristled at in Van Gogh's pictures, have all been blended in a recipe which is apparently accepted as something beautiful and deeply touching.

Vincent Van Gogh experienced an extraordinary development in his short and harried career (1853-1890). Because of the deeply personal character of his painting the pictures may be read and traced as a sort of continuous human document, revealing the limited society which he knew, the types who awakened his sympathy and with whom he identified himself, the rapid assimilation of ideas of painters with whom he felt some kinship. In this exhibition we may see the early drawings of hard-working peasantry, the hunger-ridden, the outcasts. Vincent is obviously influenced by Anton Mauve and Jean François Millet, by Honoré Daumier and Delacroix and Monticelli. From some he learned how to transliterate subjects in terms of sharp accents of light and shade, from others he came to understand the eloquence of color, the expressiveness of a jagged or undulating line. He lived for a time in Paris where the Impressionists were inventing new schemes of color. He admired Japanese prints.

Many influences had their effect, but there was a good wide margin of originality. Vincent Van Gogh followed the dictate of a clear vision, and his vision was qualified by an emotional intensity which has been graphically registered upon these canvases. Vincent loved nature—a tree, a cornfield, a clod of earth; he painted what he loved in the most opulent manner possible. No logical scheme was followed. Sometimes he worked with flat washes of sharp color, sometimes with broken color, sometimes with a dense impasto, sometimes with restless, flame-like lines. The colors could be clearly defined, they could also be interwoven so that no one hue is discerned, but an iridescent film, or an amber radiance, or a phosphorescent glow.

No one can doubt that at the moment Vincent painted these sunflowers, these white roses, the Provençal landscape, he was intensely happy. On the other hand, the grim "Potato-Eaters" could have been done only by an artist whose heart was convulsed with pity. There are canvases in the Boston Museum exhibition which reveal Van Gogh a great dramatist, a great colorist, a great calligrapher. Other canvases, such as that of the dear Père Tanguy, friend of struggling, rebellious artists, betray a bad mixture of styles. As turbulent a nature as Vincent's was bound to blunder occasionally, but he emerged in each change in style with some extraordinary accomplishment.

Compared with Van Gogh, Cézanne was a detached, objective painter, absorbed entirely in his "motifs" and optical arrangements; Matisse is a sensitive decorator, urbane and exotic, Van Gogh was the impassioned, the expressionistic among modern masters. He was a romantic given to excess, and yet without a strict discipline his palette would have been tawdry and ineffectual. His enigmatic character, his deep tragedy, his pictorial exuberance have gained for him this belated, immeasurable admiration.

D. A.

"Dear Old Darling"

BY, FOR and with George M. Cohan is his new play, "Dear Old Darling," which opened an engagement at the Colonial Theater in Boston on the evening of Feb. 17. Departing from the more serious and restrained type of acting which distinguished his impersonation of the father in "Ah, Wilderness!" he gets out the old box of tricks which have endeared him to his public these many years. The laugh, the cough, the wagging forefinger, the swaggering stride, the cocked eye, the repeated line—they're all here again. The song-and-dance man is back, to the obvious delight of the first-night audience and, no doubt, of many to follow.

The play is tailored to measure. Mr. Cohan's dramatic style is not cramped by academic rules. The piece begins as comedy with the hero inebriated, continues as mystery play and concludes as melodrama. There is a liberal dash of sentiment throughout and plenty of gags and wisecracks. The story has to do with the middle-aged hero's pursuit by an indefatigable young woman of 18 and the ensuing complications which include the breaking of his engagement to another lady, his entanglement in a blackmail plot and the ultimate resolution with appropriate reconciliation, meting out of justice and a touch of sweet sorrow.

Mr. Cohan does not hesitate to deceive his audience, or to toss them threads which are never woven into his dramatic cloth, but he is still a master of the theater and he maintains suspense while giving everybody a good time. It is, of course, Mr. Cohan's show, and his admirers are not going to be seriously worried about his position with relation to Sophocles or Scribe. We are amused, and that is enough.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include William Gillette's production of "Three Wise Fools," in its final week at the Shubert; "Three Men on a Horse," in its sixteenth week at the Plymouth, and "The Ghost Train," in its third week at the Copley.

The only play now in prospect is "Winterset," which is booked for the Shubert for two weeks beginning March 2.

Pride of Fishing Fleet Reaches Port in Safety

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—Capt. Ben Pine, famed racing skipper and one of the owners of the fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, said he received word the vessel, which had been in distress off Nova Scotia, reached Halifax safely at 10:20 a. m. today.

Captain Pine said the pride of the Gloucester fishing fleet and winner of the 1930 fishermen's race made port under her own power although a Canadian cutter had been searching for her. Capt. Archie McLeod and the crew of 29 were all right, Captain Pine said.

Ruling on Veterans Preference Is Sought

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18 (AP)—A test case will be brought in Federal Court here to obtain a ruling on the question of giving veterans on relief rolls preference on WPA, PWA and other projects, it was announced yesterday by Lawrence A. Mooney, state commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. Mooney said counsel for the former service men, in whose behalf the test action is to be brought, will be Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quin and Representative James H. Kiernan, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives.

Behind the Microphone

With the inauguration tomorrow noon of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WORL, Needham, Mass., a total of five programs of Monitor news will be heard in the Boston area. Four of these are on regular broadcast waves and the fifth is on short waves. The program from WORL, which will be heard daily at 12 noon and 5 p. m., weekdays, will be given from the nearly completed studios of the station at the Myles Standish Hotel near Kenmore Square.

The other news programs are those heard twice daily over Station WBZ at 1:45 and 5 p. m. The shortwave news is radiocast at 5:30 p. m., daily except Saturdays and Sundays over Station W1XAL on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

In addition to news, WORL transmits a Christian Science program weekly Wednesdays at 9:30 a. m. and is also transmitting the morning services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on the first and second Sundays of each month at 10:45 a. m.

Station WORL, which is the reorganized WBSO, is definitely building itself up as a "Class A" station to be on a par with other local stations. It plans to develop a definite news policy and now transmits bulletins of news "every hour on the hour." It uses Transradio service in addition to the once daily Monitor newscast.

Looking into the future the managers of WORL are planning to apply for a shortwave license and an ultra shortwave license in addition to their regular broadcast wave of 920 kilocycles. The shortwave, of course, is intended for worldwide service, while the ultra shortwave license is planned with facsimilie service and television in view.

With a facsimile license the station could transmit news bulletins and pictures over a special sender. In the subscriber's home a similar device would recopy these news and pictures and would have a complete home news service with pictures and advertising. With television vision would, of course, be added to the regular sound program now radiocast by WORL.

WORL has invested about $18,000 improving the present transmitter on the Needham-Wellesley line in the suburbs of Boston. These changes have already produced a remarkable difference in its signal strength.

To further improve its signal the managers of the station have ordered a self-supporting radio mast, probably the first to be seen in the Boston area. This antenna mast will be a three-eighths wavelength propagator and will be 300 feet high. It will be erected on the same location as the present pair of masts. Eventually WORL hopes to achieve the ambition of every daytime only broadcaster, that is, operate on full time. There is much more of interest in the wind at WORL headquarters which will be released soon.

Tibbett's Program

"I keep six honest serving men
(They taught me all I knew)
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who.

This little quatrain of Rudyard Kipling literally and figuratively hangs up in almost every newspaper city room in the country. For it is the formula for writing news with which every reporter is supposed to be familiar.

Therefore Lawrence Tibbett's program tonight on WNAC, 8:30 p. m., ought to be of interest to newspapermen, for this song is one of two items which he is going to sing from Kipling's "Just So Song Book," the music to which was composed by Edward German. The other Kipling item is the amusing "Kangaroo and Dingo."

There is also an amusing news touch to Mr. Tibbett's appearance in his regular program tonight. He will appear before the microphone at Philadelphia in costume in his role of Amonasro, the captive king of Ethiopia, from the opera "Aida," which the Metropolitan is doing in that city tonight. His program is dedicated to the younger generation.

Another group of songs dedicated to young people will include three songs from the "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes" translated and set to music by Bainbridge Crist. These are "What the Old Cow Said," "Of What Use Is a Girl?" and "Pat a Cake." Also he will sing "Deep River," "Captain Stratton's Fancy," "Alone," from the film "A Night at the Opera," and the "Di Provenza" aria from "La Traviata."

Business Rackets

To enable Boston consumers to be on guard against petty rackets, the Boston Better Business Bureau is employing radio dramatic sketches to show the operation of these schemes. The sketches will be heard over the Yankee Network each Saturday at 12 noon.

The bureau has just completed a compilation of the operation of many of these petty "chiselers." There are close to 700 different methods on record, all of which are based on fact and authentic information supplied by the victims. The files include such "come ons" as the Business Opportunity Scheme, Cash Bond, Free Lot, Free Permanent Wave, Furniture Club Lottery, Bait Advertising, Picture Enlargement, Tipster Sheet, Charity Merchandise, Home Work, Insurance Association, Partner Wanted Scheme, and a number of other well-defined "rackets."

A. D. H.

Brown Curriculum Calls for Guidance Of Study by Faculty

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18 (AP)—Vice-President Albert D. Mead, of Brown University, announces in the Brown Alumni Monthly today, revision of the university curriculum.

Two and one half years of work by the faculty were required for the revision, which relates to degrees of A. B. and "affects the educational program in its entirety." It "will go into effect when the requisite funds are available."

Dr. Mead said:

"Perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Brown plan may be said to consist in its answer to the old question: 'By whom and how should an individual student's program of studies in college be determined?' "

Emphasizing that a fixed curriculum provides discipline through compulsion, and an elective curriculum freedom without responsibility, Dr. Mead explained that under the new Brown plan the responsibility for working out the design will rest upon the student himself, while "the faculty through a definite counseling organization will serve in the capacity of consulting architects and critics."

Traffic Group Told Railroads Will Fall To Political Rule

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Raynard F. Bohman of Gardner, Mass., a member of the National Industrial Traffic League, forecast government ownership of American railroads last night.

Bohman made his prediction before members and guests of the Bridgeport Traffic Association with a statement that "the zero hour in the history of our railroads as a private industry has arrived." There is no gainsaying that no greater calamity could befall the American people than for the Government to own and operate the railroads, and yet, due to policies tending to destroy the railways' earning capacity, government ownership and political control of railroads are in the offing."

Army Fliers Evacuate New Hampshire Air Base

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18 (AP)—The 61st Service Squadron of the Army Air Corps moved out of Concord for Mitchell Field, New York, under a cold drizzling rain, today. Twenty-eight trucks in two convoys, loaded with paraphernalia from the winter test maneuvers during the past two weeks, headed for their base over slippery roads.

Soon after starting out shortly before 8 o'clock eight of the trucks were relayed for three quarters of an hour by icy highways at the foot of a hill here. The route of the convoy includes Keene and New Haven, Conn.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Europa	Feb. 19	Cherbourg, Feb. 25	Feb. 19, 1:00 pm	Feb. 19, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Feb. 21	Plymouth, Feb. 27	Feb. 20, 8:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:00 am
*Caledonia	Feb. 22	Belfast, March 1	Feb. 21, 8:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 am
Hamburg	Feb. 22	Cherbourg, Mar 1	Feb. 22, 10:00 am	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
§Manulani	San Francisco, Feb 26	Feb. 21, 4:00 pm	Feb. 21, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, March 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, March 5	Feb. 29, 4:00 pm	Feb. 29, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle, Feb. 29	Feb. 24, 4:00 pm	Feb. 24, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Feb. 29	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm

*Northern Ireland and Scotland only. §Australia must be specially addressed.

All Stores Open Saturday Evenings

All Stores Open Saturday Evenings

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Simpler Tax Rules by Statute Urged by Amendment Advocate; Saving State's Wealth Sought

Working quietly but actively, a group of influential civic-minded persons in Massachusetts is seeking an amendment to the state constitution, to give the General Court full power to prescribe new methods of taxation favorable to the conservation and development of the State's resources.

At present, the General Court is handicapped in this direction, according to Charles F. Richards of Harvard, Mass., one of the leaders in the drive for the amendment. The present law provides, he said, that vacant land in the heart of the city shall be taxed in the same proportion as property. Yet property is a revenue-raiser, while vacant land is of no use to the community.

The proposed amendment for one thing would enable the Legislature to impose an excise tax on the idle land, unused for any purpose.

Permissive

"Note," said Mr. Richards, "that this amendment is entirely permissive and not mandatory. The legislature is not commanded to find ways of getting revenue which are conducive to wise use and development of the state's resources, but, if it happens to discover a means of revenue collection favorable to the improvement of economic and social conditions within the state, it is granted the authority to use it without being hampered by the restrictions now placed upon levying assessments which take private property or private revenue for public purposes.

Inquisitorial

"The income tax requires an expensive bureaucracy with inquisitorial powers for its administration. It taxes time and the resources of people who should not come within its scope in these times, especially to make reports of incomes so insignificant that the cost of reviewing and filing the reports exceeds the revenue obtained. The inquisition of the income tax encourages people to exile themselves from states which have adopted this ancient Roman form of tyranny.

"The taxes upon such products of labor as houses, factories, barns, machines, livestock, stored crops, merchandise, orchards, and the standing timber in managed forests, all limit the production of these desirable assets of human society.

Where Taxes Destroy Culture

"Excise taxes upon businesses devoted to the production and distribution of goods essential to life and intellectual culture have exactly the same effect upon the advancement of more abundant and more wholesome living than excise taxes upon business founded upon the vices that degrade humanity are intended to have in restricting the distribution and use of destructive habit-forming products.

"The proposed general sales tax advocated to make everyone tax-conscious is destructive of all business, because it impounds purchasing power (at relatively large expense to the taxpayers for its collection) before that purchasing power has an opportunity to feed the business organism and produce any true social revenue which might be collected for public purposes.

"The proposed tax upon savings in the banks is an absurdity that raises doubts as to the sanity of its proponents, especially in a state whose liquid assets are slipping away from it and whose working capital and highly prized consumers goods, such as privately held masterpieces of art, are moving away.

Social Revenue

"Politically managed extravagance is at the bottom of all these demands for more taxes of more and more destructive types and in more and more destructive amounts. The ludicrous climax is the proposed removal of the so-called state tax, one of the few state taxes which includes a measurable amount of socially produced social revenue.

"With the tax hodgepodge already incorporated in the statutes of Massachusetts becoming more muddled each time the Legislature or other tax proposing or administrative body meets, it surely is high time that some simple direct authority be granted to the Legislature to use at once some simple method of revenue collection which will be favorable and not detrimental to the resources and business of the Commonwealth."

Trio of Officials In Boston Federal Service to Retire

Three prominent Boston officials, whose services in the employ of the Federal Government total more than 121 years, soon will be able to sleep a little later in the morning if they desire, unconcerned about being late to the office. Latest plans of the United States Government include their retirement on pension.

Eli Perry of Hingham, who has served in the customs service 48 years, under seven different collectors of customs—both Republican and Democratic—and for many years past the righthand man of the collectors, with the title "deputy collector," is to retire April 30. He is credited with being the best-informed man in Boston on customs law, Treasury Department decisions, technicalities and technique.

Capt. Jesse B. Gay, chief of staff at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the past four years, and with a naval career of 39 years, is to be detached from duty May 1, be given two months' leave and then retired. A native of Illinois, he was appointed to Annapolis from South Dakota and served on many vessels and practically all important stations of the Navy Department. Prior to coming to Boston he commanded the big cruiser Houston and before that was captain of the yard at Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Hawaiian Islands. For distinguished service in European waters during the World War, with the American destroyer force based at Queenstown, he was awarded the Navy Cross, coveted decoration of navy men. He commanded the destroyers Benham and Coynigham during the World War, while they were based at Queenstown.

John Stewart, United States Local Inspector of Steam Vessels for 30 years, is to leave the Department of Commerce Feb. 29. He entered service July 27, 1905 at New London and was transferred to Boston July 1, 1916, since which time he has investigated circumstances of some of the most serious marine mishaps in this district.

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Gentle Little Rain Rips Great Ice Blocks Asunder

By a Staff Photographer

Cape Cod Canal Cleared for Traffic

Three-Quarters of an Inch of Rain Melts Ice in Cape Cod Canal, Opening Free Artery for Traffic for First Time in Three Weeks. When This Picture Was Taken From the Top of Bourne Bridge the Ice Was Moving at the Rate of 9 Knots an Hour. The Motorbarge L. T. C. No. 2 Is Shown Pushing a Lane Through the Floes. Last Week This Vessel Was Caught in an Ice Jam in Buzzards Bay

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and	Francis J. Cronin, organist	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	"Continental Varieties"	speaker	Carl Moore and His Band	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Charlotte Henry Ensemble:	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	instrumental group	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	The Evening Tattler: sketch	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs; orch.
6:15	Songs in the Night	News; "Musical Turns"	"News of Youth"	Carl Moore, Rhymester
6:30	News; soloist; sports briefs	Salute program: sketch	Musicalities: variety	"Secret Agent X-9," sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	NBC musical program	Musical Moments: variety	Yankee News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": sketch	**Talk, Sen. Peter Gerry, R. I.**
7:15	20th Century Ideas: talk	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: sketch	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist,	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature Club: sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	**Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff;**	**"The Sorcerer," Peabody Operetta Company**
8:15	mystery drama	soloists; Phillips Lord	**Frank Munn; concert orch.**	
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Lawrence Tibbett, baritone;**	Music for Today: Morton
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**William Daly's Orchestra**	Gould; soloist; trio
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads:	**"Vox Pop—The Voice of the**	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Reggie Child's Orchestra
9:15	Kitty Carlisle, soloist	**People": sidewalk interviews**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists	Yankee News Service
9:30	**Helen Hayes in "The New**	**"Jumbo" show: sketches; solo-**	**Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians; soloists**	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
9:45	**Penny"; Mark Warnow's Or.**	**ists; Duchin's Orchestra**		Third period, Bruins-Detroit
10:00	Legion Auxiliary speaker	**Sigmund Romberg; Deems**	**"Mary Pickford's Parties at**	hockey game, Boston
10:15	**"Rhythm Makers"**	**Taylor; soloists; orchestra**	**Pickfair": orchestra**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
10:30	WBZA Players, from Spring-	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	**Dramatizations of the news**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
10:45	field studio	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Spotlight revue: variety	**Talk, George H. Dern**
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Little Jack Little's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: geography.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
4:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music recital.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band Symphony Orchestra concert.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour program.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rendezvous: Charlie Leland; soloists; Clyde Lucas's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Frank Simons's Concert Band; Bennett Chapple, narrator.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta: concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Scoop," dramatic sketch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Gang Busters": G-Men sketch.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Gems of Color": all-Negro variety programs.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), "McDuffey Copyright Bill," Representative Braswell Dean.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 W1XK (WBZ) (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Maine Ski Racers Complete 48 Miles Of Run to Caribou

LINCOLN, Maine, Feb. 18 (AP)—Ten of 12 skiers who left Bangor on the start of a three-day, 210-mile Marathon race, remained in the running today.

Ernest Anderson of New Sweden and Bob Johnson of Caribou were tied in the 48-mile run here.

Driving rain throughout the trek forced two contestants from the field.

The third lap was to end at Mars Hill and the fourth at Caribou in time for the opening of the winter carnival there Thursday. A $100 prize awaited the winner.

Big Demand for Wax Brings Hunt for Synthetic Product

Since earliest times mankind has found all sorts of uses for wax. He has used it for making cold cream, as putty, and for polishing wood.

It is this last use that brings wax into the news today. With New England's snow-covered hills and thousands of winter sports fans applying wax diligently to their skis, an article in Arthur D. Little's Industrial Bulletin is of more than passing interest.

A considerable portion of beeswax even today is produced by primitive peoples who eat wild honey and save the wax. This, "when melted, strained and bleached, is the high grade, uniform article of commerce," says the article.

Sources of Wax

"Tallow and stearic acid are also used in candles. These are fatty substances, rather than waxes, but burn similarly. Paraffine, a hydrocarbon derived from petroleum, and ceresine, a refined product derived from the mineral ozokerite, while not waxes in the chemical sense, are also useful, not only for candles, but for many other uses where waxes are applicable, and serve materially in stretching the rather limited supply of the true waxes.

"One fairly cheap and plentiful vegetable wax, called candelilla, contains a large proportion of the hydrocarbon hentriacontane, but one would have to be pedantic indeed to refuse to call it a "wax" on that account.

"Waxes of lesser importance are japan wax, used in water-proofing mixtures and to lubricate flatirons as they skim over shirt bosoms; bayberry wax, and shellac wax. Undoubtedly the most important wax, in point of industrial utility, is carnauba wax, and it is one of the most interesting as well.

Best for Wood

"The finest polishes, for wood or leather, are mixtures containing a considerable proportion of carnauba wax, either emulsified in water mixtures with the aid of soap, or in turpentine solution, along with paraffine, ceresine, and other modifiers.

"Carnauba wax is the yellow dust that forms on the leaves of a particular palm tree of Brazil, but only when this tree grows under desert conditions. It helps the trees withstand low humidity. When attempts are made to raise the trees in moister places, beautiful foliage is obtained, but no wax. The natives scrape the wax off, then boil the leaves to remove part of the residue.

"The demand for carnauba wax is increasing faster than the supply, and various measures are being taken to protect the industry and yet to correct this condition. The State of Ceara, in Brazil, is trying to prevent seeds of the tree from being exported to other countries, while the municipality of Caraubas is offering prizes for the largest plantings of trees (in proper desert land), and the President of Brazil has offered a prize of $4000 for the invention of a machine for securing a larger proportion of the wax of those trees that are worked.

New Sources Sought

"A large American floor-polish manufacturer is conducting an exploration party which hopes to discover new areas of producing palms. Even with all these aids, however, the price is rising so fast that great interest is being taken in finding adequate substitutes for this valuable wax.

"Vegetable substitutes for carnauba are apparently not forthcoming. In spite of world-wide search, [illegible] has shown only sugar-cane wax and raphia wax as even remotely like carnauba, so that the main effort now has turned to the use of synthetic (or more correctly: semi-synthetic) waxes, based principally on 'montan' wax.

"This is a fossil residue of the waxes of former plants, and is found in peat, brown coal, shales, lignite and other remains of plant material. Many patents have been taken out for processes of extracting, purifying, hydrogenating, bleaching, and otherwise improving the brown-black montan wax to make it serve some of the uses of carnauba and other waxes.

Production Expensive

"Mostly, these refined products have been very expensive, but recently a large American manufacturer has produced a whole line of waxes at reasonable prices, with melting points from that of beeswax up to that of carnauba wax (184° F.). These aroused a great deal of interest at the recent chemical show in New York, which resulted in requests for hundreds of samples for trial.

"As with many other manufactured products, duplication of a specific natural material is not the only goal. It is frequently possible to improve on some of the characteristics of the natural material, even if others may not be quite fully attained. Some relatively new synthetic waxes have melting points far above that of carnauba wax, yet are not brittle. Doubtless the so-called "synthetic" waxes will not only produce results formerly obtained only by carnauba wax, but will do things not possible before

"Waxes are useful not only for polishing, but in putty compositions, as an ingredient of rubber, and as an impregnant for wood and other porous materials. These newer products should not be expected to replace entirely the waxes one may now be using, but, with proper experimentation, they may be found to achieve the same result, a better result, or a less costly product."

Simmons Women Steered Into Calling By Tests in Early Period of Study

To assist students in the transition from high school to college, and to provide means for the selection of a profession, will be the objects of a program at Simmons College to begin next year under Dr. H. Leigh Baker, recently appointed Director of Guidance.

The program will center around a course entitled "College Opportunities." It is designed to broaden and deepen intellectual interests, to guide the student toward a professional objective and to help her to plan subsequent college work. Under the program, she defers the choice of a profession until the second year in college.

Choice Indicated

The applicant to Simmons is asked, however, to indicate her probable choice of a life work. This choice will be regarded as tentative until confirmed or modified at the close of the first year. Placement and aptitude tests, as well as previous school records, are used in assisting the freshman student to find her place.

The object of the plan was summed up by Dr. Bancroft Beatley, president of Simmons, as follows:

"The field of higher education is full of new plans for making college work more vital. The new plan of the University of Chicago, the Swarthmore honors plan, the Harvard tutorial system, the experimental college at Bennington, however much they may seem to differ in their form, all aim to make the student an independent learner in the mastery of a rather broad field. In varying measures these plans emphasize that the main function of the early years of college is guidance. We at Simmons are undertaking new procedures designed to further the same ends."

No Guest Coverage Cuts Service to Polls

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—Notwithstanding poor conditions underfoot, many voters who usually ride to the polls, walked yesterday. Cost of automobile guest coverage insurance caused many others to refuse to use their cars who usually have placed them at the disposal of the Republican or Democratic town committees for town meetings. Not carrying the guest insurance, which is optional, they declined to assume the resultant risk.

Here's a Cow Catcher Without a Locomotive

HENNIKER, N. H., Feb. 18 (AP)—John R. Woods catches cattle for cash with the help of two trained dogs.

One dog is adept at tugging at the ear of a cow while the other has a faculty of running behind the heifer and throwing it.

Mr. Woods estimated today his dogs captured 300 cows that had strayed or became lost while in pasture.

The fee, Mr. Woods said, is small.

Air Conditioning
by plants and flowers

The function of moistening the air in winter is perhaps the most important advantage of air conditioning, for it has long been known that artificially heated homes lack sufficient moisture in the air.

Plants and flowers, scientists tell us, in addition to giving out large quantities of moisture, otherwise purify the air, thus not only glorifying the home or office with their beauty, but contributing largely to one's well-being.

The AZALEA plant (illus.) is one of the favorites for winter—new hardy specimens in full bloom that continue to flower—$3 to $5.

Spring flowering plants . . . . . $1.50 to $3

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ABSOLUTELY SANITARY
The STATLER
preferred HOUSEHOLD TISSUES
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The Solka content increases the strength, softness and absorbency of Statler Towels—one of the most satisfactory household towels you have ever used. No increase in cost to you.

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THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

First National Stores INC.

CANNED FRUIT Sale

Stock up now with the pick of quality Canned Fruits — they're the popular kinds that are worth their weight in gold in tastiness.

EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL — Cube shaped Assorted Fruits with Thompson's Seedless Raisins — 2 TALL TINS 27c

PEACHES — Especially selected from California's finest crops - tender, full of tempting flavor and packed in rich juice.
RICHMOND SLICED OR HALVES 2 No 2½ TINS 23c
FI-NA-ST PACKED IN HEAVY SYRUP 2 No 2½ TINS 25c

PEARS — The pick of Fancy Bartlett Pears known the world over for quality - these are extra low prices.
RICHMOND FANCY BARTLETT - MEDIUM SIZE 2 No. 2 TINS 29c
FI-NA-ST FANCY BARTLETT - LARGER HALVES 2 No 2½ TINS 37c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Indian River Floridas - Large Size Oranges	Doz	29c
Floridas - Large Size Grapefruit	4 For	25c
Fancy New Large Leaf Spinach	3 Lbs	19c
Fancy New - Solid Heads Cabbage	4 Lbs	15c
Fancy Native Baldwins Apples	4 Lbs	17c
Fancy Native McIntosh Apples	4 Lbs	19c
Fresh Tender Beets	Bunch	5c

FUJI CHINESE Foods

Bean Sprouts	2 18 oz Tins	25c
Vegetable CHOP SUEY	10½ oz Tin	11c
Noodles	5 oz Tin	18c
Soy Sauce	3 oz Bot	11c
Manhattan TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL	26 oz Bot	17c
Skyflake Wafers	Lb Pkg.	18c
Pillsbury's Bran	Pkg	16c
Pillsbury's Best Balanced FLOUR	24½ Lb Bag	$1.11
Finast Bread Flour	24½ Lb Bag	79c
N. B. C. Fig Rings	Lb	23c
Uneeda Biscuits	2 Pkgs	9c
Pea Beans	3 Lbs Bulk	10c
Cherry Bread Jean's Special	Loaf	11c
Dainty Dot Vanilla	2 oz Bot	19c
Richmond Beans Plain or with Tomato Sauce	Lb Tin	5c

Brookside Caramels ½ pint of fresh sweet country cream in each pound - assorted kinds Lb. 29c

MILD SUGAR CURED - LEAN - 5 TO 7 LB AVERAGE SHOULDERS SMOKED LB 19c
MADE FROM THE FINEST FARINA MILLED WHEAT CEREAL 2 28 oz PKGS 29c
Norwegian - Packed in Pure Olive Oil SARDINES KING OSCAR 2 Tins 23c 2 TINS 15c
Assorted Kinds for Tasty Sandwiches or Canapes DERBY SANDWICH SPREADS 3 3 oz TINS 25c
CHOCK FULL OF PLUMP SEEDLESS RAISINS FRUIT HERMITS 2 LBS 23c
SMOOTH VELVETY CHOCOLATE - NOURISHMENT IN EVERY BITE NESTLE'S BARS MILK OR ALMOND 2 8 oz BARS 25c
MILLBROOK CLUB - PRICE FOR CONTENTS ONLY GINGER ALE CLUB SODA OR LIME RICKEY 28 oz BOT 10c
MADE WITH U. S. No. 1 QUALITY PEANUTS PEANUT BUTTER LB JAR 15c
FINAST - MADE FROM FINEST DURUM WHEAT SEMOLINA MACARONI OR SPAGHETTI 8 oz PKG 5c
FANCY LIGHT MEAT DELICIOUS FOR SALADS TUNA FISH 2 No ½ TINS 25c
FINAST BRAND APPLE SAUCE 3 No. 2 TINS 20c
Ready to serve - made with fancy apples and only sugar added

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations • **Broad Upsurge in Stock Market Embraces Most Sections** • Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Higher Generally, Despite Drop in Utilities

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The downward trend of utility shares was ignored by the stock market today in a broad advance in almost all other sections which wiped out losses occasioned by the Supreme Court's TVA decision.

Motors, steels, railroads, rail and farm equipments and aircrafts received the most benefit.

Two-point gains were not infrequent, and additions of major fractions to more than a point were numerous throughout the list.

U. S. Steel was up around 2 points as was Douglas Aircraft and J. I. Case. Other gainers included Western Union, American Telephone, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Northern Pacific, Illinois Central, Baldwin Locomotive preferred, American Locomotive, American Car & Foundry, Lima Locomotive, Curtiss-Wright, International Harvester, General Motors, Chrysler, Briggs and Electric Auto-Light.

The late tone was firm, and transfers approximated 3,500,000 shares.

Some Constructive News

Overlooked in the rush of trading which accompanied the TVA decision were several important industrial and financial developments which under ordinary circumstances would have had considerable market influence.

There were more orders placed for locomotives, cars and rails than for several years, and additional inquiries for various types of equipment came to light.

On top of that source of business for the entire steel industry, it was predicted that automobile manufacturers soon would be seeking metal for spring requirements.

Loans to brokers in New York City as of Feb. 12 increased $20,000,000 to $908,000,000 and outside New York up $1,000,000 to $175,000,000.

Foreign exchanges at the opening were mixed with the pound sterling up ⅛ of a cent at $4.98½ and the French franc off .01 of a cent to 6.67⅝ cents.

Bond Trade Narrow

Prices in today's bond market held to a relatively narrow range, with moderate gains and losses about evenly divided.

Some of the uncertainty over the Supreme Court's TVA ruling seemed to have abated, although loans of power and light companies failed to exhibit any pronounced inclination to climb back to the pedestal from which they were shaken in yesterday's session.

Among issues that worked higher were American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Frisco 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Walworth 4s. Consolidated Gas 5½s were an exception in the utility division, gaining a small fraction.

On the off side were such bonds as Western Union 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, North American 5s, International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas 5s, Allegheny 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Chicago & North Western 4¾s.

U. S. Governments were slightly mixed, but not especially active.

Japanese 5½s and 6½s advanced in the foreign department along with several of the Argentines.

Southern New England Telephone Earnings Up

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (AP)—The Southern New England Telephone Company reported an increase in earnings of 33 cents per share of capital stock for 1935 as compared with 1934.

The Southern New England Telephone Company reported an increase in earnings of 33 cents per share of capital stock for 1935 as compared with 1934.

The company's net income for the past year, after fixed charges, was $6.12 per share as compared with $5.79 in 1934, said Harry C. Knight, president, at the stockholders annual meeting.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Activity slackened on the stock exchange today and armament shares were irregular due to profit-taking. Nickel and oils shares were strong and gilt-edged securities were purchased by investors. Other sections were uncertain and the close was irregular.

Paris: Reflecting the decline in the New York market, prices on the Bourse today were lower throughout. Domestic and international commodities also lost ground and rentes were fractionally lower. The close was heavy.

Berlin: Stock moved irregularly today although bonds showed a friendlier tendency. The general trend of the market was somewhat downward until the close.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Accumulated				
Bucyrus Erie 7% pf	$1	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bklyn & Queens Tr $6 pf	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Increased				
Bayuk Cigars	75c	..	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Resumed				
Walker (H)-G Wks	50c	..	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Regular				
Bayuk Cigars 1 pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Du Pont (E I) de N & Co	90c	Q	Mar. 14	Feb. 26
Do deb	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
Electrographic Cp	25c	..	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Gobel Br Co	5s	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Do extra	5c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Virginia Elec & Power Co., $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 20	Feb. 28
Walker (Hiram)-Gooderham & W pf	25c	Q	Mar. 16	Feb. 28

Louisville & Nashville Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, in a preliminary report for 1935, shows net income of $4,128,943 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $3.53 a share of capital stock, against $2,967,385, or $2.53 a share, in 1934.

Baldwin Locomotive Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated orders booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries for January amounted to $1,051,108 against $1,650,877 for December and $1,574,041 a year ago.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 18	Last Feb. 17
118	112¼	7	Abraham & S pf	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	
74¾	68¼	2½	Acme Steel	71⅝	70¼	71⅝	70¾
13½	10⅞	.10b	Adams Express	13¼	12¾	13¼	12⅞
35¾	33⅞	2	Adams Millis	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
25	22⅛	.60	Addressograph	23⅛	23	23⅛	22¾
21½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8⅛	7⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	3¶	Air Reduction	190½	190½	190½	190
3⅝	2	..	Airway Elec Ap	3½	3	3	3½
17⅞	15¼	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
45⅞	27½	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	43¾	42½	43¾	42⅜
4⅝	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4	4	4
29	12⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	30¾	28¾	30¾	28¾
28½	12⅛	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	29½	28½	29½	28½
28⅝	12¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	29½	29½	29½	28½
39¼	30½	1	Alleghany Steel	38⅜	37½	38⅜	38
27¾	23¾	1	Allied Mills	26½	24⅞	26½	24¾
170¾	157	6	Allied Chem	165	164	165	165
8	6¾	..	Allied Stores	7¾	7¼	7¾	7⅝
47¼	35⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	45½	44¼	45⅜	45¼
72⅞	69	5	Allied Stores pf	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	72¼
5⅝	3⅝	..	Amal Leather	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
47½	37⅞	1½g	Amal Lea pf	41	40½	41	40
87	75	2	Amerada	84	83¼	83½	83½
63¼	52	3	Am Ag Ch Del	61	60	60	61
47⅝	43	.50b	Am Bank Note	44¼	42¼	44	44½
68½	65	3	Am Bank Note pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	
20⅝	16¼	..	Am Crystal Sug	22¼	19¾	22¼	19⅝
94	89½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	92	90¼	92	
50¼	42½	1¶	Am Brake S&F	50⅛	50	50	49¾
132½	125¾	7	Am Brake S&F pf	128⅝	128½	128½	128½
134½	118½	4¶	Am Can	120½	119¼	120½	120¼
38⅞	32⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	38½	37¼	38½	37
166½	163	7	Am Can pf	164½	164	164½	
71½	62	..	Am Car & F pf	72¼	71¼	71½	70½
44½	31	..	Am Chain	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞	42¾
92⅞	88	3¶	Am Shicle	94	90¾	94	92
13¾	8½	..	Am Colortype	12¾	12¼	12¾	13¼
30⅝	27	..	Am Com Alcohol	29	28⅝	28⅝	28½
2¾	1½	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
9⅝	7	..	Am & For Pow	8⅛	7½	7¾	7¾
43	29¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	39⅝	38	39	39¼
37¼	26	..	Am & For Pow 6	33½	32¼	32¼	32½
17⅝	12¼	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	15⅞	14¾	14¾	15½
15¼	13	1	Am Hawaiian	15¼	15	15	15
8¼	5¾	..	Am Hide & L	7	6⅞	6⅛	7⅛
46	38½	3	Am Hide & L pf	39¼	39	39¼	40
39¼	37	2.40	Am Home Pr	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
12⅞	10⅝	..	Am International	12½	12⅛	12½	12
30¾	25½	..	Am Locomotive	32¼	30½	32¼	29½
92⅝	73¼	..	Am Loco pf	91	90	91	90
15	10¼	..	Am Mach & Met	14¼	13½	13¾	13⅞
35¾	27⅜	..	Am Metal	35	34½	34⅞	35
29⅞	25½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	26¾
11¾	8⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	8¾	8¼	8½	8¾
47	37½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	41	39¼	40	41
56¼	44⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	49⅛	46⅞	48	51½
27⅜	22½	..	Am Radiator	24⅜	23¾	24⅜	24¼
33½	29⅝	1.20	Am Rolling Mill	33⅝	32½	33⅝	32¼
102¾	89⅝	5	Am Safety Razor	102½	101½	101½	102¾
26¼	20⅝	..	Am Seating	25⅜	24⅛	25⅜	24⅞
31	25⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	28⅝	27½	27¾	
68½	56¾	.40b	Am Smelt & Ref	69	67	68¾	67
105¾	104	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
143	133⅝	6	Am Snuff pf	140	140	140	
102½	96½	5	Am Tobacco	98	98	98	98¾
104	98¼	5	Am Tobacco B	99¾	99¼	99⅝	99¾
31⅞	23¾	..	Am Steel Fdries	32¼	30¼	32⅛	30⅛
140½	136	6	Am Tobacco pf	140	140	140	136¾
36	33⅞	2	Am Stores	35	34¾	34¾	34½
58½	52	2	Am Sugar Ref	54	53¾	54	53¾
141⅞	129	7	Am Sug Ref pf	140¾	140¾	140¾	
178	155¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	176	174	174	174
8½	7	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7	7	7	7
35	30	..	Am Typ F (h)	31½	31	31½	30¾
26⅜	23⅝	1¶	Am Sum Tob	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24¼
24¼	21⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	22⅜	21⅝	21⅞	22¾
100	92¾	6	Am Watlpf	96¼	96¼	96¼	98⅞
11½	9⅛	..	Am Woolen	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10⅛
70¾	62⅛	1b	Am Woolen pf	66	65¼	66	65½
2	1⅛	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
10	7⅝	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅛	8	8¼	8
6⅝	4⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6	5⅞	6	6
35⅞	28	..	Anaconda Cop	35⅞	34¼	35⅞	35⅛
46	35	.25b	Anaconda Wire	45¼	44½	45¼	46
24½	15½	.60	Anchor Cap	22½	21¾	22½	21¾
15	11⅝	..	Andes Copper	14⅞	14¼	14½	14⅝
5⅜	3⅛	..	A P W Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	41¾	1¶	Archer Daniels	43	43	43	43½
110½	105¼	7	Armour Del pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108⅞
7⅜	4¾	..	Armour Ill	6¾	6¼	6⅜	6¼
84	66¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	83⅛	81¾	81¾	83
12¾	7½	.50	Arnold Constable	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	11¾
16⅞	8¼	..	Artloom Corp	17½	15½	16½	15½
52½	47⅝	1½	Armstrong Cork	48¾	48¼	48½	48⅛
15½	13½	..	Asso Dry Goods	15¼	14⅞	15	14⅞
109	106	12g	Asso Dry G 1pf	106	106	106	106
51⅛	43	1e	Asso Oil	49½	49½	49½	49½
76½	59	2b	Atchison T & S F	75½	74¼	75¼	75
100½	90¾	5	Atchison pf	100¾	100¼	100¾	100
34½	29	..	Atl Coast Line	33¾	32¾	33¾	32⅝
16⅛	12	..	Atl Gulf & W I	14	14	14	13¾
34	27¾	1	Atl Refining	33¼	32¾	33	32½
72	43	2¶	Atlas Powder	73	70	73	70
120½	112	6	Atlas Powder pf	120	120	120	120
30⅛	18¼	..	Atlas Tack	28	27	27½	27
48¾	40⅛	..	Auburn Auto	48½	46	48½	46
10⅛	8⅝	..	Austin Nichols	8¾	8½	8¾	
6¾	4⅝	..	Aviation Corp Del	6⅝	5⅞	6¼	6
			—B—				
6	4¼	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	6¼	5½	6¼	5½
49	37¾	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	49⅞	45⅛	49½	44½
21¾	16¼	..	Balt & Ohio	21¾	20⅝	21¾	21
33⅛	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	32	31⅝	32	31¾
110⅝	109	6½	Bomberger pf	110½	110½	110½	110⅝
45½	41⅞	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45½
117½	114	7	Bangor & Ar pf	115½	115½	115½	116
74⅜	63½	.75	Bayuk Cif	72¾	71	72	73
18¼	14½	.60¶	Barnsdall A	17⅛	16⅞	17	16¾
20½	18	.50e	Beatrice Cream	18½	18½	18½	18¼
90½	85	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	88	88	88	
15⅞	13⅛	1	Belding Hem	15½	15¼	15½	15
26⅝	21⅝	1	Bendix Aviation	26½	25½	26⅜	25⅞
23½	20	1½¶	Beneficial Ind Ln	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝
57½	49⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	59¼	56½	59¼	56½
132½	120¼	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	129⅜	129	129	128
33½	23	.25	Bigelow Sanford	33⅝	33	33⅝	32⅞
19⅝	15¼	.10b	Blaw Knox	20⅛	18⅞	20	19
26½	20⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	25⅝	24⅝	25	24⅝
58¾	52	3	Bohn Alum & Br	57¾	56¼	57⅛	57
96	93⅞	3¶	Bon Ami A	[illegible]	94	94¼	95
45	39⅜	2¶	Bon Ami B	41⅞	41	41¼	41¼
30¼	25⅞	1.60	Borden	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28⅝
75½	64	2	Borg Warner	75¼	73½	75¼	73
3⅜	1½	..	Botany A pf (h)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
57½	51½	2	Briggs Mfg	59⅞	56	59⅛	56½
18⅞	15⅞	.40	Bridgeport Brass	18½	18	18½	18
51⅞	48	3	Briggs & Strat	51⅜	51	51⅜	51
46	41	2¶	Bristol Myers	45	45	45	45
46	40¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	46	45½	46	45¼
99¾	97¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	98½	99	98¾
6⅞	4½	..	Brooklyn Queens	7⅜	6	7⅛	6
39	33½	.75	Brooklyn Q pf	39	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
56½	53½	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	54	53	53⅞	53⅝
10⅝	8⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
14¼	8⅞	..	Bucyrus Erie	13¾	13⅛	13¾	13½
20⅛	17⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	19	18⅝	19	18¾
111½	102¼	1m	Bucyrus E pf	112	112	112	
3	2¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
11¼	9⅛	..	Budd Mfg	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞
96	85	..	Budd Mfg pf	93	92½	93	
13¾	12	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	12¼
31⅛	22¾	..	Bullard	29	28½	29	29
19	11½	..	Bulova Watch	17½	17½	17½	17½
3¾	1⅜	..	Burns Bros A (h)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
3⅝	⅞	..	Burns Bros B (h)	2⅛	2	2	2
14¾	7⅝	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	12¼	11¾	11¾	12
33¼	25⅝	.60¶	Burroughs Add	32¼	31½	32¼	32½
5⅝	2½	..	Bush Term (h)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
18⅛	8¼	..	Bush Term deb (h)	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15½
23¾	16½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21	19½	20	
4⅛	2⅝	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
3⅝	1	..	Butterick (h)	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
25¼	19⅞	..	Byers	24⅜	23⅛	24⅜	23¼
			—C—				
37⅞	33⅝	1½	Calif Packing	35⅞	35½	35⅞	35
1⅞	⅝	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
8⅝	6	..	Calumet & Hecla	8¾	8⅛	8½	7⅞
33⅜	30	1	Campbell Wy&C	32	31⅛	32	31⅜
16½	13¾	..	Canada Dry	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
14¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	13⅞
43½	39¼	2	Cannon Mills	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
18¼	13	..	Capital Admin	18	18	18	18
48½	45¾	3	Capital Admin pf	48	48	48	48⅛
9⅜	7¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Cp	9½	9	9½	9
114¾	92½	..	Case Thresh	116½	113½	115	113
71⅞	54¾	2	Caterpillar Trac	70	68⅛	70	68¼
32¼	28	..	Celanese Corp	28⅜	27⅞	28½	28¼
29¾	19¼	..	Celotex Co N	31¼	29¼	31¼	29
71	58	..	Celotex Co pf N	71¼	67	71¾	..
9⅜	8⅝	..	Century Ribbon	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
55¾	47¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	53¾	52¾	53¼	53¼
16¾	13⅝	..	Certain-Teed	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15⅝
89½	80½	..	Cetrain-Teed pf	85	85	85	85
74½	59	3	Chesapeake Corp	73	72¾	73¾	72½
59¾	51	2.80	Ches & Ohio	60¾	59⅜	60⅝	59⅛
3¼	1½	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝
6¼	2⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
2⅝	1½	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
8⅛	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h	7	6¾	7	7¼
2⅞	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
5⅞	3	..	Chi M & St P pf (h)	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
4⅜	3⅛	..	Chi ¾ N'westn (h)	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
11¾	7¾	..	Chi & N west pf (h)	10¼	9½	10¼	10
20½	16⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝
56	51½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	55⅞	55	55⅛	55⅛
3	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
7⅞	3⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6% ()h	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
8	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
26	19¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab	25¾	25	25¾	25
30¼	26	2	Chickasha Cot O	26	25⅝	25⅝	26½
11⅞	7	..	Child Company	10½	10	10½	10
32⅞	25	.25b	Chile Copper	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
97½	85½	4	Chrysler	95⅞	94⅜	95½	94¼
19⅞	15¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	19	18	19	18⅞
84½	72⅞	6½	City Ice & F pf	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	
7	4¾	..	City Stores	6⅝	6⅛	6½	6¼
31	23¾	.80	Clark Equipment	30½	28⅞	30½	28¼
45⅛	41⅛	1¶	Cleve Gr Br C	44½	44½	44½	44
70½	53	1	Cluett Peabody	63½	61	63½	62
97¼	84	2	Coca Cola	95¾	95¼	95¼	95
20½	18⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19
51⅝	45¼	50b	Collins & Aikman	49¼	47⅞	49	48¼
16¾	8¼	..	Colonial Bea Oil	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
8⅝	4⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	9¼	7¾	9	7¾
49	31⅞	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	45½	41	45	46
34	21½	..	Colo & Southern	33	32¾	33	32¾
34	19¼	..	Colo & So 1pf	34	33⅝	34	34
33⅜	16	..	Colo & So 2pf	33½	33½	33½	33
20⅝	14	.20e	Columbia Gas	17	16	16½	16¾
100	90½	6	Columbia G pf A	98	97¾	98	99½
45½	40½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	41	40½	40¾	40⅞
109	94	4¶	Columbian C vtc n	104½	104½	104½	103¾
51¼	48	2¾	Columbia P pf	49	49	49	49
52⅝	44	2½	Comm Credit	49⅞	49	49½	49½
64⅝	55	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	62	61¾	62	61½
101¾	97	4¼	Comm I Tr pf	101⅜	100¾	101⅜	100⅞
22⅞	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	22¾	21⅞	22¾	22
5½	2⅞	..	Comwlth & So	3½	3	3¼	3¾
82	69	3	Comwlth & S 6pf	69⅞	68½	69¼	72
10	8¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	10⅝	9¾	10	9⅝
44½	41	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	41⅞	40⅞	41⅞	41½
20	17	..	Conn Ry & Lt	17½	16⅞	17	17
7⅛	5½	..	Consol Film Ind	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅝
20⅛	18	1½m	Consol Film I pf	19½	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
13⅜	9¼	..	Consol Cigar	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¼
38⅜	30⅝	1	Consol Gas	35¾	34⅝	34¾	35
107	102	5	Consol Gas pf	106⅜	106½	106⅜	107
6⅛	4⅝	..	Consol Laundries	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
15	11⅞	.25e	Consol Oil	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
11½	6⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	9⅛
1⅜	¾	..	Consol Textile (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
23½	19⅜	..	Container n	23⅝	22	23¼	21⅜
16⅞	10⅝	..	Cont Baking A	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	13¼
2½	1⅝	..	Cont Baking B	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
87¼	73½	3	Cont Can	79⅞	78½	79⅞	78⅛
22¼	18	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝
46	41½	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
3¼	2¼	..	Cont Motors	3⅜	2⅜	3	3
38½	33¾	1	Cont Oil	36⅜	35½	35½	36⅛

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 18	Last Feb. 17
69	63	3	Corn Exchange	64	64	64	64½
73⅜	68½	3	Corn Products	74	71¼	73⅜	70⅝
6⅛	5⅝	..	Coty	6½	6⅛	6¼	6¼
37⅛	37	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
18¾	17	.25e	Crosley Radio	17½	17½	17½	17½
54¼	43⅝	1	Crown Cork & S	51	50⅜	51	51
10⅛	7⅝	..	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
40⅜	35	..	Crucible Steel	41	38¼	40¾	38⅛
2⅞	1½	..	Cuba Co	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
11¾	6⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	11¼	10	10⅞	9¾
97½	63½	..	Cuban Am S pf	93	89	92	89
44½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	40½	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
23½	20	..	Curtis Publishng	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20
104	101	7	Curtis Pub pf	103½	103½	103½	103½
5½	4	..	Curtiss-Wright	6	5¼	5⅞	5¼
16⅝	10¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	17⅞	15⅞	17½	15¾
54¾	43¼	.25e	Cutler Hammer	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	54
			—D—				
9¼	7¼	.30¶	Davega St	8½	8½	8½	8½
75¼	52	..	Deere & Co	72	70¾	71	71¾
25¼	22	.50¶	Diesel W G Co	22⅞	22	22	22⅞
49⅝	36¾	..	Del & Hudson	48⅝	47¾	48½	47¼
19½	15⅝	..	Del Lack & W	19¼	18⅛	19¼	18¼
9⅝	4⅝	..	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅛	8½	8½	9
153	128¾	4	Detroit Edison	151¾	151¾	151¾	152¼
10	7	..	Detroit & Mack	7	7	7	7¼
52⅜	42	2	Devoe & Ray A	53¾	52¼	53½	52¾
34⅝	29½	..	Distillers Cp Seag	30	29¼	29¾	29½
40½	37¼	1½¶	Diamond Match	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
41¾	38	1½¶	Diamond M pf	39⅛	39¼	39¼	39¼
52⅝	41½	2¶	Dome Mines	49	49	49	49
11⅞	8¾	..	Dominion Stores	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
75¾	50⅝	.75e	Douglas A	74¾	72⅝	72½	72¼
31¾	29	1½e	Dresser A	30	30	30	30
17¾	15½	..	Dresser B	16¾	16⅜	16¾	17⅛
7¾	6	..	Dunhill Inter	7⅛	6½	7⅛	6
18¼	14½	1	Duplan Silk	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	15⅝
148⅞	138	3.60	du Pont de Nem	149	147¾	149	146½
132	129	6	du Pont deb	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	..
			—E—				
9⅞	7¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9½	9	9½	8¼
163½	156½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	161	160	161	159½
31⅜	28½	1¶	Eaton Mfg	31⅛	29¾	30⅝	30⅛
9¼	7⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	8¼	8	8⅛	8
43⅝	36½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	43⅜	42⅜	43⅝	42⅜
114	110¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	113	111½	113	..
17⅜	13⅝	..	Elec Boat	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¾
7½	6½	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
12¼	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9¼	8	8½	9⅜
49¾	29½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	42½	41	41	42¼
52¼	32¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	46⅞	45	45½	46¼
55¼	52	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	52¾	52¾	52¾	52½
1⅝	½	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
3⅞	1½	..	Elk Horn C pf (h)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
69	62⅛	3	Endicott-Johnson	68	68	68	68
134	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	129	129	129	129½
12½	7½	..	Engineers Pub S	8¼	8	8¼	8⅝
58	45½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	53	51½	51½	..
15¾	11⅝	..	Erie RR	15¾	15⅜	15¾	15¼
27⅞	16⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	26¾	26	26¾	26
19	11¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	18¾	18½	18¾	18¼
15	12	.80	Eureka Vacuum	14¼	13¾	14¼	14¼
40⅞	32	1	Evans Products	34⅜	33⅜	34	33¼
5⅜	4⅜	..	Exchange Buffet	5	5	5	..
			—F—				
3⅜	2¾	..	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
13⅝	11½	..	Fairbanks pf	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
49	34¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	48⅝	47½	48⅝	47¼
23⅞	19¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	22⅝	22	22¼	22
92	79⅞	..	Fed M & S pf	92½	92½	92½	92
9⅞	7⅜	.20e	Fed Motor Tr	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
5⅝	4¼	..	Fed Screw W	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4½	2½	..	Fed Wat Serve	3⅜	3	3⅛	3½
22	20½	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	20½	20½	20½	..
49½	42	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	49	47⅞	47⅞	48⅝
33⅛	24⅞	1.20	Firestone T&R	31¼	30	30¼	31
104⅜	19⅝	6	Firestn T&R pf A	103⅞	103	103	104
48¼	44	2½	First Nat Stores	45⅜	45	45½	44¼
6½	4½	..	Follansbee B h	6¼	6	6½	5¾
40⅞	37¼	1	Food Mach new	38½	38¼	38¼	38½
38¾	27	..	Foster-Wheeler	37⅞	36⅞	37⅞	36¾
38	33½	.75b	Fourth Nat Inv	36	35½	36	36
77½	64	7g	Franklin S m pf	75¼	75	75	77½
35⅞	28½	1	Freeport Texas	34	33½	34	33½
73	47⅞	..	Fuller Pr pf	73	73	73	73
52½	35	..	Fuller2pf	49½	48	49	49
			—G—				
6½	3¾	..	Gabriel Snub A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
18¼	12	..	Gamewell	16	15⅝	16	16
12¼	10⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅛
63	47⅛	1¾	Gen Am Trans	56⅝	55	56⅝	56¼
34¾	22	.25c	Gen Asphalt	33½	32½	33⅜	32⅜
14⅜	12⅛	.60	Gen Baking	12⅜	12	12⅜	12¼
145	151	8	Gen Baking pf	142	141½	142	..
11¾	9¼	..	Gen Bronze	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½
15⅝	5¾	..	Gen Cable	13⅞	13	13¾	13¼
33¾	17	..	Gen Cable A	29½	29	29½	30
95	70½	..	Gen Cable pf	93	92	92	93½
58½	55½	4¶	Gen Cigar	56¼	56	56¼	56
41⅞	36⅛	.80	Gen Electric	41¼	40¼	41¼	40¾
36	33½	1.80	Gen Foods	33¾	33⅜	33½	33½
4⅜	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	2¾	2⅛	2½	2⅞
48	14	..	Gen G & E cv pf	33	31	31	34
70½	64	3	Gen Mills	64½	64	64	64½
120½	117½	6	Gen Mills pf	119	119	119	129
60⅜	53⅞	2¶	Gen Motors	59¾	58½	59¾	58½
119¾	118	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	119⅛	118½	119⅛	118⅝
8⅛	5¾	..	Gen Out Ad	7	7	7	7
107½	105	6	Gen Print Ink pf	107	107	107	107
6⅜	3⅝	..	Gen Pub Service	5½	4⅞	4⅞	5½
50	39½	1	Gen Ry Signal	47	46½	47	47
3½	2¾	..	Gen Realty	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3
47½	36	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	38½	38½	38½	38
38⅜	33½	.50e	Gen Refractories	39½	37½	39	37½
60½	42	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	55¼	52	55¼	53½
18⅝	16¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
90	86½	5	Gillette S R pf	89	88⅞	88⅞	..
8⅜	6¾	..	Gimbel Bros	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
80¼	69	..	Gimbel Bros pf	77½	77	77	..
55¼	48	2	Glidden	50¼	49¼	50¼	49½
7¼	3⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	7⅛	6½	7⅛	6¾
10¼	8¾	.20¶	Goebel Brew	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
21⅜	19¼	6	Gold Dust pf	19½	19¼	19⅜	19½
20⅞	13⅝	..	Goodhich pf	19¾	18⅞	19¾	19⅛
97¾	78	..	Goodrich pf	95½	95	95½	94⅝
31¼	21¾	..	Goodyear	29½	28¼	28⅝	29¼
99¾	87	4	Goodyear 1pf	98½	98½	98½	99¾
11½	9	..	Gotham Silk Hos	11	10⅝	11	10⅝
3¾	2⅞	..	Graham Paige	4⅛	3½	4	3⅝
10⅜	9¼	..	Granby	10⅜	10	10¼	10
6⅜	3¾	..	Grand Union ct	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
23⅝	19½	1.50	Grand Un pf	21	21	21	20½
34⅞	31½	1	Granite CitySt1	23¾	23½	23¾	22½
32	28½	1	Grant (WT)	31¼	30½	31⅜	30¾
42¼	22¼	..	Great Nor pf	41⅜	40½	41¼	40¾
19¾	16	1	Great Nor Ore	20⅜	19¼	20⅜	19
27	24	1¶	Green H L	27⅜	26	27⅜	26
33⅜	31	2.40	Great West Sug	33	32	33	32⅛
80¼	65½	..	Greyhound Corp	76¾	75¾	76¾	75½
3½	1¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	2¾	2½	2½	2½
16½	9¼	..	Gulf Mobile & N	16	15½	16	15¼
50½	30½	..	Gulf Mobile pf	48	48	48	48
			—H—				
8⅜	6	..	Hall Printing	7½	7½	7½	7¼
21¼	14	..	Hamilton Watch	19	19	19	19½
38½	30⅛	1¶	Harbison Walker	38⅜	38	38⅜	38
14	12	..	Hat Corp of Am	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	12¾
141	131½	5¶	Helme G W	132	132	132	133½
7¼	4¾	..	Hayes Body	7¼	6⅝	7	6½
163	156¼	7	Helme C W pfd	159	159	159	..
35¾	32¾	1	Hercules Motors	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	33
105½	84	3¶	Hercules Powder	102	100½	101½	102½
131	128	7	Hercules Powd pf	130	130	130	..
119	115½	4¶	Hershey Choc pf	118	118	118	..
28	19¼	..	Holly Sugar	27	26¾	27	27
42	30½	..	Holland Furnace	43½	40½	43¼	40½
10⅝	9	.50	Hollander	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10
544	500	12¶	Homestake Min	530	530	530	..
108	108	7	Holly Sugar pf	108	108	108	108
43	41	2.50	Houdaille Her A	43¼	43	43	43
31	26¾	1.50	Houdaille Her B	29⅜	28⅜	29⅛	28½
12¼	6⅜	..	Houston Oil vtc	10¼	10	10¼	10⅛
57¼	48¾	3¶	Howe Sound	57	55½	56	56¼
5⅞	4	..	Hudson & Man	5½	5½	5½	5½
17	15	..	Hudson Motor	16¾	15⅝	16½	15⅞
2⅝	1	..	Hupp Motors	2¾	2¼	2¾	2¼
			—I—				
27	19⅝	..	Ill Central	28	26⅛	27⅞	26
44½	33	..	Ill Central pf	44	42¾	44	43½
69	58	4	Ill Central LL	70	69½	69½	68½
8⅜	4½	..	Indian Refining	7½	7½	7½	7¾
31½	28½	1.68	Indus Rayon	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	29½
147	117	2¶	Ingersoll-Rand	145	145	145	145⅞
110¾	98½	3.50b	Inland Steel	111¼	110	111¼	110
8⅜	6⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	9¼	8½	9¼	8⅝
7⅞	7	.18	Insuranshare Md	7½	7½	7½	7½
18⅞	16⅝	..	Interboro R T (h)	17½	17	17½	16⅞
5¼	2½	..	Intercon Rub	4⅞	[illegible]	¾	5
14¾	11	..	Interlake Iron	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	13
5½	3¾	..	Int Agr Corp	5	4⅞	5	4¾
39¼	34	..	Int Agr ppf	37	36	37	36
184¾	174½	6¶	Int Business M	175	175	175	175
44¼	35½	1	Int Cement	43½	42½	43¼	42½
68½	56⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	68¼	67	67½	66
5½	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	4¼
7½	4½	..	Int Merc Marine	7⅝	7	7⅛	7
51½	44⅛	1	Int Nickel	53	51	53	51
7⅜	4	..	Int Pap&Pow A	6⅛	5½	6⅛	6
3½	2¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
3⅛	1⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow C	2¾	2¼	2½	2½
36⅜	23½	..	Int Pap&P pf	32⅞	31	32¾	31⅝
8¼	3¾	..	Int Rys Cen Am	6½	6½	6½	7⅛
36⅝	19¼	..	Int Rys C A pf	32½	32	32½	31½
6⅝	3	..	Int Rys C A ct	5¾	5½	5½	6
28⅞	26¼	1½	Int Salt	29	28⅜	28⅝	28¼
51	47⅛	2¶	Int Shoe	51	51	51	51
23½	18¾	..	Int Silver	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
19¼	13	..	Int Tel & Tel	18⅝	17⅞	18½	18¼
13⅞	12⅛	..	Interstate Dept S	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅛
88⅞	82	7	Int'sta DS pf	88	86	86	..
			—J—				
77½	58½	4	Jewel Tea	74½	74½	74½	75
123	94⅛	2	Johns Manville	123	122	122½	122
125⅞	121¾	7	Johns Man pf	123½	123½	123½	123½
85	78¼	..	Jones & L'lin pf	84⅞	84½	84⅞	84¾
			—K—				
19½	13	..	Kan C South	20½	19	20½	18¾
33	19¼	..	Kan C South pf	33¼	33	33¼	33
19¾	17	1	Kaufmann D St	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	19
32⅝	27¾	.37½b	Kayser (J) & Co	32⅛	31¼	32⅛	31½
28	23	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	25¼	23½	25	24
24⅞	21	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	21½	21½	21½	22¼
19¼	14¾	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	18⅝	18	18¼	17¾
37⅞	28¼	.80	Kennecott Cop	37⅞	36⅜	38	37½
21¾	18½	.50	Kimberly Clark	20½	20⅛	20¼	20½
7⅜	5	..	Kinney & Co	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6
43	36½	..	Kinney pf	39½	39	39	39
5⅜	4⅞	..	Kresge Dept S	5½	5¼	5½	..
25½	23⅛	1	Kresge	24¾	24½	24⅝	24⅞
110⅞	105¼	7	Kresge pf	106½	106	106½	106
28	25⅞	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	26⅜	26	26¼	26¼
			—L—				
33⅞	22½	..	Laclede Gas StL	28	28	28	29½
9¼	7⅛	..	Lane Bryant	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
26¾	22	2	Lambert Co	24	23½	23¾	23¾
16	13⅛	.50	Lee Rubber	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15½
19	15¾	..	Lehigh Port Cem	18	18	18	16⅞
113½	106⅞	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	113½	113½	113½	113½
14⅝	12	1	Lehn & Fink	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4	2⅝	..	Lehigh Val Coal	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
16⅜	13	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14
11⅜	8½	..	Lehigh Val RR	11⅛	10⅝	11	10⅝
99¼	94	3	Lehman Corp	98⅜	97½	98⅜	98
58⅜	47¼	2	Libbey-Owens-F	57⅝	56⅞	57	56⅝
31⅜	27⅝	1.60	Life Saver	28	27⅝	27¾	28
23¼	20	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	21¼
35½	25⅞	..	Lima Loco Wks	35½	33⅛	35⅛	32⅝
115	107	4¶	Liggett & Myers	110	110	110	110
50¾	41⅛	1.20	Link-Belt	49¼	49⅛	49¼	50
41½	37½	1.60	Liquid Carbonic	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	38¼

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 18	Last Feb. 17
116½	107¾	4¶	Liggett & Myers B	110¾	110¼	110¼	110½
54⅞	50¼	2¶	Loew's Inc	52¼	51¾	52¼	51⅝
11½	9⅝	..	Libby McN & L	10½	9½	10⅝	9⅝
3⅝	2½	..	Loft Inc	3	2⅞	3	2¾
45	40⅝	2	Loose-iles Bisc	44	44	44	43½
26⅛	23⅝	1.20	Lorillard	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅞
17⅝	13	..	Louisiana OR pf	15	14	14	15⅞
24¼	20½	1½	Louisville G&E A	21½	21	21	22
74¼	57½	2b	Louisville & N	70	70	70	71
151	142	7	Lorillard pf	146	146	146	144½
32½	34⅛	.25b	Ludlum Steel	34½	31¼	33¾	30⅝
158¾	129	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	161½	161½	161½	..
			—M—				
36	27⅜	1	Mack Trucks	35¾	34½	35¾	35⅜
48⅜	45	2	Macy (RH) & Co	45⅞	45½	45¼	46
42	34½	2	Magma Copper	41¼	40¼	41¼	40¼
3⅞	1⅝	..	Manati Sugar (h)	3½	3½	3½	3½
17½	7¼	..	Manati Sug pf (h)	15¼	14	14¾	14
23¼	20	..	Man Elv mg (h)	21	20¼	20¼	21¼
21½	18½	.60	Man Shirt	19½	19¼	19½	18¾
4⅛	2¼	..	Maracaibo Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
10¾	9⅝	.40	Marine Mld	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
2⅛	1⅝	..	Market St Ry	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
10	7	..	Market St Ry pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
4¼	2½	..	Market St Ry 2pf	3½	3½	3½	..
26	18¾	..	Market St Ry ppf	22½	22½	22½	24¼
45½	41½	2¶	Marlin-Rockwell	44½	43¼	44½	44
13½	11⅛	..	Marshall Field	14	12½	13⅞	12⅜
36⅜	30	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	36¼	35⅜	35⅝	35⅞
53½	47	2	May Dept Stores	49	48¼	49	49
20¼	16¾	1.50g	Maytag	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
53	49½	3	Maytag pf ww	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	50⅜
32¼	29½	2	McCall Corp	31⅝	31	31	31
14⅝	12⅝	..	McCrory Sto (h)	14¼	13¾	14¼	13⅞
14⅜	12½	..	McCrory B (h)	14	14	14	14
11¾	9¼	..	McKesson & R	11½	11	11¼	11¼
24	18½	..	McGraw-Hill	22	22	22	21½
49⅜	40	2	McIntyre Porcu	45⅝	45	45	45
15¾	12¾	..	Mead Corp	14	13¾	14	14
118½	109	4¶	McKeesport Tin	101¼	109¾	110¼	111
46	37¾	3	McKesson & pf n	45¾	44½	44⅝	45¾
14¾	12⅛	..	McLellan Sto (h)	13¼	13	13⅛	13
62⅞	55¼	3	Melville Shoe	63	62½	62½	62⅝
46½	40⅝	2	Mesta Mach	45½	45¼	45½	45
9⅜	7⅜	..	Mengel Co	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9
62⅝	55	..	Mengel Co pf	64	62¼	63	60
9⅛	5¾	..	Miami Cop	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
22	19	.40	Mid-Cont Pet	20	19¼	19⅞	19
27½	21⅝	.25b	Midland Steel	28⅝	26¾	28⅝	26¼
112	110½	8	Midland Stl pf	112	111¼	112	112
10¼	6½	..	Min Coline	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9½
75	57¼	..	Min Moline pf	69½	69	69	68¼
1⅜	⅜	..	Min & StL (h)	1	⅞	⅞	1
2¾	1½	..	Min SP & SSM	2½	2½	2½	..
6½	2¾	..	Min SP&SSM ll	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
25½	17½	..	Mission Corp	23¾	23½	23¾	22
8¾	5½	..	Mo Kan & Tex	8½	8	8⅜	8¼
24¼	14½	..	Mo K&T pf	24⅛	23⅝	24	23½
4	2⅝	..	Mo Pacific (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3¼
7¾	3⅞	..	Mo Pacific pf (h)	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
27½	20½	1	Mohawk Carpet	27½	26½	27½	26½
97	89¼	1¶	Monsanto Chem	95½	94¾	95½	95
40¼	35¾	..	Montgom Ward	38⅞	38	39	38
59¾	44	2.40	Morrell & Co	57½	57½	57½	58
65½	60½	3.87	Morris & Essex	66	66	66	..
1⅞	¾	..	Mother Lode	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
34	28¾	2	Motor Products	32½	31⅛	32⅛	31⅜
20¾	15⅛	.80	Motor Wheel	21¾	20¼	21½	20
16⅞	13⅝	..	Mullins Moy A	16⅝	16⅜	16½	16½
17	13⅛	..	Mullins Mfg B	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝
26½	21	1b	Munsingwear	25	25	25	25½
20⅞	17½	..	Murray Body	20¾	19¼	20¾	19½
47	43	2	Myers & Bro	46½	46½	46½	47
			—N—				
19⅝	17⅜	1	Nash Motors	19	18⅝	19	18⅞
28⅜	22⅜	..	Nash Chat StL	26¼	25⅝	26¼	26
16¼	13⅝	..	Nat Acme	17⅛	16	17	15¾
38⅞	32½	1.68	Nat Biscuit	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34¼
15⅛	12⅝	..	Natl Avia Corp	14⅝	14	14¼	14
162¼	153	7	Nat Biscuit pf	161	161	161	..
30	21½	.50	Nat Cash Reg	28½	27⅝	28⅛	28
23⅝	21¼	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	22½
3½	2½	..	Uat Dept Stores (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
39	29¼	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	34
30¾	28½	2	Uat Dist Pr	29¼	29	29⅛	29¼
34⅛	28¾	2	Nat Enam & St	32⅜	32¾	32¾	..
230	204	5	Nat Lead	220	220	220	220
14⅞	10⅛	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	11⅛	10¾	10⅝	11⅛
3	⅞	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	2⅜	2	2⅜	2
1½	½	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	1	1	1	1⅛
75	67½	1½	Nat Steel	72	70	72	70¼
32	19⅞	..	Nat Supply	28⅞	28	28⅜	28⅛
93	74⅛	..	Nat Supply pf	87	85¼	85¾	85
11⅞	9½	.60	Nat Tea	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅞
13¼	11¼	.80¶	Nat Amus Co	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	12¼
38½	36½	1	Neisner Bros	36	36	36	36¼
113½	111	7	Newburry Co pf	111¾	111½	111¾	111¾
15⅛	10¼	..	N O T & M (h)	15	15	15	15⅛
13½	9⅞	..	Newport Indus	12¼	12	12⅛	11⅞
41	32½	..	NY Air Brake	40	40	40	39¼
39¼	27¾	..	NY Central	39¾	37⅞	39	37⅞
30¾	17¾	..	NY Chi & StL	29½	28⅛	28½	28
58½	36½	..	NY C & StL pf	59⅝	58¼	58¾	57½
6¼	5	..	NY Dock	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
17⅝	13⅝	..	NY Dock pf	17	16⅝	17	16½
130	119	5	NY & Harlem	132	132	132	..
2¼	1	..	NY Investors (h)	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
5⅝	4⅛	..	NY NH & H (h)	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
14½	8⅛	..	NY NH & H pf (h)	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	13⅛
7⅛	5¼	..	NY Ont & W	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
4¼	2½	..	NY Rys pf (h)	4⅛	3⅝	4	..
15⅛	12⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
73½	68	..	NY Shipbldg pf	66	66	66	66
107	100	7	NY Steam 7%	106	106	106	..
2⅞	1¾	..	Norfolk & So (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
228	210	8¶	Norfolk & West	228	288	228	..
32⅛	26⅜	1	North American	28¼	27⅛	27½	28⅝
55¾	52¾	3	North Amer pf	55	55	55	55½
8½	5⅛	..	No Am Aviation	8	7⅝	8	7½
101⅞	98	6	No Am Edison pf	100	100	100	100½
9¾	4¼	..	No Ger Lloyd	10	10	10	9¾
32⅜	24⅛	..	Northern Pacific	33¼	31⅛	33⅛	30¾
53½	51¼	3	Northwestern Tel	55½	53½	55½	53
3⅞	2	..	Norwalk Tire	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
			—O—				
17½	13½	.30	Ohio Oil	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
33⅞	24⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	34	33	33¼	32¼
22¾	18¾	..	Omnibus vtc	23⅝	22½	22⅝	22¼
10¼	8	..	Oppenheim Col	9	9	9	9¼
28⅜	24½	.60	Otis Elevator	28⅛	27½	27⅝	28⅛
130	123	6	Otis Elev pf	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛	..
19	15½	..	Otis Steel	19¾	18⅝	19¾	18½
94	87	..	Otis Steel ppf	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
149	128	5	Owens Ill Glass	148½	147	148½	148½
			—P—				
17	9½	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	13¾	13½	13½	14
9¾	4¼	..	Pacific Coast 2pf	8¼	8½	8¾	8¼
17⅛	14	2.50	Pan-Amer F	17	16⅞	17	16¼
37¾	30¾	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	34½	33⅝	33¾	34
56⅞	50⅝	2.40	Pacific Lighting	55	54	55	54⅞
14	16⅛	..	Pacific Mills	16	16	16	16¼
127½	118	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	128	127	128	127
18	13⅛	.25e	Pac W Oil Corp	16½	15¼	16⅛	15½
11¼	6⅞	.12b	Packard Motor	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	11¼
97½	78¼	2	Paraf'ne Co	96½	96¼	96½	96½
87¾	78½	..	Param Pic 1st pf	83⅝	82¼	82¼	82½
7⅝	1⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2½
12¾	11½	..	Param Pic 2% pf	12	11¾	12	11⅞
12	9⅝	..	Param P n	11⅝	10¾	11⅝	10⅞
26½	17½	..	Park & Tilford	25	25	25	25⅝
5¼	4¼	..	Park Utah	4¾	4⅝	4¼	4¾
8½	4⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	7⅞	7½	7½	7½
9	7⅜	..	Pathe Film	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8¼
17¼	12⅞	..	Patino Mines	15⅝	14¾	15	15½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Peerless Motor	2	1⅞	2	2
71	68¼	3	Fenick & Ford	70	68½	70	68
6⅞	5	..	Penn Coal&Coke	6	6	6	5⅞
7¼	4½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
46	28¾	..	Penn Dixie C pf A	37	37	37	..
79	70½	3¶	Penney JC	73¼	72½	72¾	71¾
37	31¼	1b	Pennsylvania RR	37	35½	37	36⅝
49½	40⅜	..	Peoples GLt&C	45½	44¼	45	45¼
32¼	30¾	1¶	Peo Drug St	31⅛	30½	30½	32
35½	29	..	Pere Marquette	35	32⅞	35	33
68½	56	..	Pere Marq pf	68	66	68	68
87	64½	..	Pere Marq ppf	87	85¾	87	87
20½	16	1	Pet Milk	21	20¼	21	20½
17½	13⅝	.33e	Petroleum	16⅝	16	16¼	16
38	25⅝	.25b	Phelps Dodge	37⅝	36	36¾	37⅜
18¾	16	1¶	Pfeiffer Br.	18	17½	17⅝	17⅝
49½	45½	3	Phila Co 6% pf	48	48	48	47½
6⅛	3¼	..	Phila Rap Tr (h)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
3⅝	2½	..	Phila & Reading	3	3	3	3
73	66¾	1	Philip Mor.	71	69⅞	71	70
45⅝	38⅛	1¶	Phillips Pet	43¼	42⅝	43¼	43½
9⅞	8⅝	..	Phoenix Hosiery	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
80	72	3½	Phoenix pf	81	81	81	..
2¼	⅞	..	Pierce Oil	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
17	8	..	Pierce Oil pf	12⅞	12½	12½	12½
2½	1½	..	Pierce Pet	2⅛	1⅞	2	2
37¼	35	1.60	Pillsbury Flour	36	36	36	35¾
12	9¾	..	Pits Coal	11¼	11	11	11¼
11⅜	9⅛	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	10¼	10	10¼	10
73½	49	..	Pitts Steel pf	70	68	70	68
6⅛	3	..	Pitts United	6½	5½	6½	5¾
81	58⅛	..	Pitts United pf	83	78	83	76
32	21	..	Pitts & WVa	31½	31¼	31½	30½
3¾	1⅜	..	Pitston Co	3	3	3	..
15¼	11⅞	..	Plymouth Oil	14⅛	13⅝	14	13⅞
18⅝	12	..	Poor & Co B	18¾	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞
12¼	9¾	..	Postal Tel pf (h)	11½	10⅞	11	11
9⅜	4⅛	..	Porto Rican A	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
5⅜	3¼	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞
36	23½	..	Pr Stl C pf (h)	31⅞	29⅞	31½	28¼
3⅜	1¼	..	orto Rican B	3	3	3	3
44	45¾	1.50	Procter & Gam	46½	46	46½	46
48¾	45⅝	2.40	Public Service	46⅝	45	45¾	46⅛
119⅞	117	6	Pub Serv pf	119¾	119	119	..
155	149	8	Pub Serv pf	136½	136½	136½	..
47½	36⅞	1½	Pullman	46¾	45⅛	46¾	45½
21⅛	16⅝	..	Pure Oil	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝
130	115	..	Pure Oil pf 8%	124¾	123½	124¾	123¼
107	107	..	Pure Oil 6% rct	107	107	107	
17⅞	14⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	15¼	15	15¼	14¾
			—R—				
14¼	11¾	..	Radio Corp Amer	12⅝	12¼	12½	12⅛
56	54½	3½	Radio pf A	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
97	82½	..	Radio pf B	92	90⅜	92	90¾
8⅜	5	..	Radio-K-O (h)	8¾	8	8¾	8⅛
16⅞	12	..	RR Securities	17	16¾	17	16⅞
31½	28⅞	1	Raybestos Man	31⅞	31¼	31¾	31
45	35½	2	Reading	45	43¼	45	43¾
41½	39	2	Reading 1pf	42¼	42	42	41½
40	37	2	Reading 2pf	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38
16¾	9⅞	..	Real Silk Hosiery	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	15
117¼	98	1	Ruberoid Corp	115	112	115	..
3¾	2⅛	..	Reis & Co	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3¾
22	15½	..	Reis & Co pf	18⅛	18	18⅛	18
94	85½	6	Rem Rand Co pf	90	89¼	90	90
23¾	19⅞	..	Remington Rand	23½	23	23½	23
7⅛	4⅞	..	Reo Motors	7¾	7⅛	7¾	7⅛
25⅞	18¼	..	Republic I & S	26⅜	24⅝	26⅝	24⅞
97	86	..	Repub1I&S pf	98	95¾	98	96⅞
16½	13¼	..	Revere Cop&Br	16	16	16	16
95	89	1½	Rep I&S ppf A	91½	91	91	90½
34	29¼	1	Reynolds Metal	32¼	31½	31½	31⅜
30¼	27	1	Reynolds Spring	32½	31	33½	29¾
13⅛	10¾	..	Rhine W'phalia	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
58⅝	55¼	3	Reynolds T B	58	57⅝	58	57¾
38½	32	.76e	Roan Antip CM	37½	37½	37½	37½
57	48⅜	1.701e	Royal Dutch	55¼	55	55¼	55⅞
9⅜	8	..	Rutland RR pf	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9¾
			—S—				
35½	32⅝	2	Safeway Stores	34½	34¼	34⅜	33¾
111¼	109	6	Safeway S pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110½
114	111	7	Safeway S pf	112¾	112½	112½	113
29½	23⅛	.40	St Joseph Lead	29	28½	29	28½
3	1½	..	StL &2SF (h)	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
5⅛	2⅜	..	StL & SF pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12⅜	7⅞	..	CtL Sou'western (h)	10¼	10½	11¼	12¼
100¼	97½	5½	Schenley D pf	98	98	98	98⅜
16¼	12½	..	Savage Arms	14½	14⅛	14½	14⅝
65	53½	1.82	Scott Paper	67½	65	67½	64¾
51¼	45¼	..	SchenleyDis Co	47¼	46⅞	46¾	46¾

‡1936 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last Feb. 18	Last Feb. 17
1¾	⅞	..	Seabd Air L (h)	1⅝	1⅜	1½	1⅝
4½	2⅛	..	Seabd A L pf (h)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
38	33¼	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	36	35½	35½	35¼
7	3¾	..	Seagrave	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
65⅝	59⅝	2	Sears Roebuck	63½	62⅞	63	63
4¼	3⅛	..	Schulte Ret St	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
4⅝	3⅞	..	Second Nat Inv	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
73	67¼	1.55g	Sec Nat Inv pf	71½	71½	71½	72½
20½	15¾	..	Schulte Ret pf	18	18	18	17
20⅛	15⅝	.12½b	Servel Inc	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝
30½	20¾	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	30¾	29¼	30⅝	29½
15⅞	11⅛	.50	Shattuck (FG)	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	14⅞
8	4¾	..	Sharp & Dohme	7	7	7⅛	7¼
18½	15¼	..	Shell Union Oil	17¼	16¾	17¼	17
116½	110½	..	Shell Un Oil pf	116	115	115	115½
14½	11	.40	Silver K Coal n	12	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
25	19¾	..	Simmons	24⅞	23⅞	24¾	23
6¾	5	..	Simms Petroleum	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
34	31¼	1½	Sheaffer Pen	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
27⅜	19½	..	Skelly Oil	24½	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛
63¾	58	..	Sloss She¼eld	64	63¾	64	..
74¼	65⅞	..	Sloss Shef pf	75	75	75	74¼
72	58	..	Smith Corp	69¾	68	69¾	68
28½	23	..	Snider Packing	22⅞	22½	22⅞	23
19	14⅛	.40	Socony Vacuum	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
28¾	25⅛	1.50	So Calif Edison	27½	26⅞	27	27¼
36⅜	23½	..	Southern Pacific	37⅜	35⅛	37	35¾
33½	26⅝	2	So P Rico Sugar	31⅛	31	31⅛	30⅞
19¼	13⅞	..	Southern Ry	19	17⅞	19	18
31⅜	19	..	Southrn Ry pf	31	29⅞	31	30½
11⅞	7⅞	..	Spalding & Bros	10	10	10	..
78	64¾	..	Spalding pf	72	71¾	71¾	72
9⅝	7¼	..	Sparks Withing	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
11	6⅞	..	Spear & Co	9½	9⅛	9½	9¼
23⅞	16¼	.25e	Sperry Corp vtc	22⅜	21⅛	21⅞	21⅞
47	44	3	Spicer pf	47	47	47	47
72½	64	3	Spieg May St	66	65½	66	..
16⅞	15⅜	.80	Stand Brands	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	15¾
127¼	120⅞	7	Stand Brands pf	127	127	127	127
9⅞	6⅛	..	Stand G & E (h)	7¾	7	7¼	7⅜
17¼	9½	..	Stand G & E 4% (h)	14½	13	13¾	14½
31½	25	..	Stand G & E 6% (h)	31½	29⅞	30⅝	32
39⅞	27	..	Stand G & E 7% (h)	34⅞	32¼	33⅝	35
13½	10½	..	Sta Com Tob	13¼	13	13	13
3¾	2⅝	..	Stand Investing	3	3	3	3
47⅝	39⅞	1¶	Stand Oil Calif	45⅜	44¾	45	45½
40⅛	32¾	1¶	Stand Oil Ind	37¼	36½	37⅛	36¾
60⅝	51⅛	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	59¼	58⅛	59	58⅞
33¾	29¾	1.40	Starrett Co	31½	31⅛	31½	32
67¼	65	3.80	Sterling Pr	66¼	65⅛	66⅛	65
4⅛	3¼	..	Sterling Secur	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
21⅜	17¼	.50	Stewart Warner	21¼	20	21¼	20
19⅜	14⅝	..	Stone & Webster	16¾	16	16⅛	16¾
11¼	9⅛	..	Studebaker (h)	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
35⅞	33	2	Swift n	33¾	33¾	33	33⅛
89	72	1¶	Sun Oil	87¼	87	87¼	..
120½	118	6	Sun Oil pf	120¼	120	120¼	..
28⅛	23	.60¶	Sutherl'dPap	26⅞	26⅜	26¾	26½
35½	27	.50	Superheater	35	34½	35	34¾
5⅝	3	..	Superior Oil	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
14½	10¾	..	Superior Steel	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	13⅞
25	22½	1	Swift & Co	24⅜	24	24¼	24
9⅝	6⅝	..	Sweets Co Amer	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
2¾	1⅛	..	Symington (h)	2½	2¼	2½	2½
10½	5⅞	..	Symington A (h)	11	10¼	11	9¾
			—T—				
9⅝	8¼	.60	Telautograph	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
9¾	7½	..	Tennssee Corp	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
34⅞	28⅞	1	Texas Corp	34	33½	33½	33½
38¾	33	2	Texas Gulf Sul	37¾	37½	37¾	37¾
41⅝	28	..	Texas & Pac	39½	39½	39½	39¾
13½	7½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	12⅞	11¾	12	12
14⅛	10¼	..	Texas & P Land	13⅝	13	13¼	13
1375	1375	..	Texas ¾ P Land Old	1375	1375	1375	1375
10¼	8⅝	..	Thermoid	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛
11½	10	..	The Fair	12	11½	12	11⅞
8¾	3¼	..	Third Ave Ry	9½	8½	9⅜	8⅝
29⅛	27⅛	.60b	Third Nat Inv	29	29	29	..
30⅛	24⅝	..	Thompson Prod	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	28
6⅞	4⅞	..	Thompson Star	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞
32½	29	..	Thompson St pf	29	29	29	..
19⅞	14¾	.25e	Tide Water Asso	18⅜	18	18⅜	18¼
104½	100⅝	6	Tide W Asso pf	104½	104	104¼	104½
17¼	12½	..	Timken Detroit	17⅜	16½	17⅛	16¾
72	65¾	2¶	Timken Roller	72½	71⅝	72½	71½
14	12	.30b	Transamerica	13⅝	13	13⅛	13
16½	14	..	Transue & Wil	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝
18½	14⅞	..	Trans & W Air	17½	17⅛	17½	17
12	7⅛	..	Tri Continental	11⅝	11	11⅝	11
6⅜	4⅞	..	Truax Traer Coal	6	5⅞	6	6
27½	22⅝	..	Twen C Fox Film	26⅞	26⅛	26¾	26½
10½	7½	..	Truscon Steel	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	10
37	31½	..	Twen C Fox P pf	36¾	36	36¾	36
12¾	9¼	..	Twin City R T	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11¼
			—U—				
8⅜	4¾	..	Ulen&Co	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅝
99	86	2½	Underwd El Fish	89	89	89	89
133	132	7	Underwd pf	131¾	131¾	131¾	
51¾	46½	2	Union Bag & P	52⅝	50½	52⅝	50¼
83⅝	71⅝	2	Union Carbide	84⅛	83⅞	84⅛	82⅞
28½	23⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	27⅛	26½	27⅛	26⅝
129	108¼	6	Union Pacific	127	126	127	127¾
96¾	90⅛	4	Union Pacific pf	96	96	96	96¾
31⅝	22⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	29¾	28⅞	29¾	29¾
31½	25½	..	United Aircraft	32⅜	29¾	31⅞	29⅝
17⅜	13	..	United Airlines vtc	16¾	15⅞	16½	16⅜
24¼	17½	..	United Am Bosch	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22
28½	24⅜	1.60	United2Biscuit	25	24⅝	25	24⅞
75⅝	68	2.40	United Carbon	77½	75¼	77½	74⅝
25⅜	22⅝	1.20¶	Unit Carr Fasten	25	25	25	25⅛
9¼	6⅛	..	United Corp	7½	6¾	7⅛	7⅜
47¾	43½	3	United Corp pf	44⅞	44	44½	45⅛
16½	12¼	..	United Drug	14⅞	14½	14⅞	14½
19⅞	15	..	United Dyewood	17	16½	16½	16¼
6⅝	4½	..	United El Coal	6½	5⅞	6⅜	5¾
79	66½	3	United Fruit	75	74½	74½	74¾
19½	17⅜	1	United Gas Im	18⅛	17¼	17½	18
113	109	5	United Gas I pf	111¾	111⅝	111¾	112⅛
12⅞	8⅛	..	United Pp Bd (h)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
			—W—				
4½	2⅞	..	Wabash RR (h)	4	4	4	4
8⅝	5	..	Wabash pf A (h)	8	7½	8	7½
6⅛	4¼	..	Wabash pf B (h)	5½	5½	5½	..
15⅞	9⅛	.50¶	Waldorf System	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	14⅞
34¼	31½	..	Walker, Hiram	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33
8½	5½	..	Walworth	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
18¾	17¾	1	Walker, Hiram pf	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
18	10⅞	..	Ward Baking A	15	15	15	15¼
70	47⅜	2	Ward Bak pf	62	62	62	..
3⅝	2⅝	..	Ward Bak B	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3
34¾	32	2	Walgreen	33¼	33	33	33½
19⅞	15	..	US Distrib pf	17	16½	17	17⅜
20	13½	..	US & For Sec	19¾	19	19⅛	19
39⅜	29½	1	US Freight	31⅞	21	21⅞	21½
110½	85	1¶	US Gypsum	110⅛	108¼	109	108¼
167½	164	7	US Gypsum pf	169¼	169¼	169¼	167½
11⅞	8⅞	..	US Hoffman M	12⅛	11	12	10¾
44⅜	39	2	US Indus Alco	40½	40	40¼	40
18⅜	13⅜	..	US Leather A vtc	16½	16	16½	16⅜
38¼	21½	.50b	US Pipe & Fdry	37⅞	37	37½	36⅞
21½	20⅞	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	21 5-32	21 5-32	21 5-32	21 5-32
13	10	..	US Realty	12⅛	11½	12⅛	11½
21¾	16⅜	..	US Rubber	21	20	20¾	20¼
63¾	47	..	US Rubber 1pf	62¼	61	61¾	61⅝
96½	87⅞	.10e	US Smelt R&M	92⅝	92¼	92¼	92¼
75	68½	2.50	US Smelt pf	75	74	75	73⅞
61⅛	46⅜	..	US Steel	65	59⅞	65	60
129½	115½	2	US Steel pf	130	128	130	128
3	1⅝	..	Univ Pipe & Rad (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
21½	15	..	Univ P&R pf (h)	20	20	20	20¼
7¼	5⅜	..	United Stores A	6¾	6⅜	6½	6⅜
69¼	63⅝	2	Univ Leaf Tob	62⅛	61⅝	61¾	64⅜
159¼	154½	8	Univ Leaf Tob pf	158	158	158	158
7	3⅛	..	Utilities P&Lt A	5	4½	5	5
			—V—				
2⅜	1½	..	Vadsco Sales	2	1⅞	2	2
26¾	20¼	..	Vanadium	26⅝	24⅝	26½	25
33½	28¾	1	Van Raalte	31½	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝
7⅜	4⅛	..	Va-Caro Chem	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	6⅞
39¼	32	..	Va-C Chem 6%	40½	37¾	40¼	37½
114	110½	6	Va El & Pow pf	113½	113¼	113¼	113½
119⅜	114½	6	Virginia Ry pf	119¼	118¾	119¼	..
9⅜	5	..	Va Iron C & C	8½	8½	8½	..
83	70⅝	4b	Vulcan Detin	81	81	81	82
13½	9¾	..	Warner Bros A	14	13¼	14	13¼
57⅞	50	..	Warner Bros pf	55	55	55	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Warner uinlan (h)	2⅛	2	2¼	2¼
7⅜	4⅝	..	Warren Bros	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6¼
114	111¾	6	W Penn Pw pf	113	112½	113	112½
120½	116½	7	W Penn Pw 7 pf	119¾	119½	119½	119½
11¼	8⅞	..	Westn Maryland	11	10½	11	10½
19⅝	16¾	..	Westn Md 2pf	18¾	18¼	18¾	..
122⅞	94½	3	Westing Elec	120	117½	120	117⅞
33¾	30	.25b	Weston El Instru	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
28½	23	.40	Westvaco Chlor	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26¾
4	2⅛	..	Westn Pacific	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
9⅞	5¼	..	Westn Pac pf	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
95	72⅞	2b	Westn Union	92⅞	90	92¾	90½
21½	15⅞	..	Warren cv pf	18	17¾	18	17¾
29¼	23¾	.60¶	Waukesha Mot	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27¼
28¼	24	1	Warren F & B	28¼	27½	28¼	27¼
11¼	7	..	Webster Eisen	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
2¾	1½	..	Wells Fargo Exp	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
46½	37½	.50¶	Wesson Oil	37½	36¾	36¾	37½
94	91¾	7	W Penn El A	93	92¾	92¾	94
95	90	6	W Penn El pf	94	93½	94	93¾
102¾	96	7	W Penn El pf	98½	98½	98½	100
37⅛	31	..	Wheeling Steel	35¾	34¼	35¾	34½
107	98	2‡	Wheeling Stl pf	108	108	108	
23⅜	18⅜	..	White Motor	23⅞	23	23⅞	22¾
16	14⅜	1.40	White Rock	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
24½	17½	..	White-Sew M pf	22	22	22	22
5⅝	4½	..	White Sew M	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
4⅜	2¾	..	Wilcox Oil & G	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
74½	57	..	Wor Pump A pf	71	70	70	70⅜
62	47	..	Wor Pump B pf	61⅛	60	61⅛	60¼
71	62⅝	..	Wright Aero	71½	68¾	71	69
11	8¼	.50	Wilson & Co	10	9¾	10	9⅞
87	78	6	Wilson & Co pf	83½	83½	83½	..
56⅜	52	2.40	Woolworth	54¼	53½	54	53⅞
34	23½	..	Worthgton Pump	32⅞	31¾	32¾	32
			—Y—Z—				
45	34½	.60	Yale & Towne	43¼	43¼	43¼	..
16¼	8¾	..	Yellow Truck	15⅝	15	15⅛	15
118½	83½	..	Yellow Truck pf	118	118	118	118
48½	44⅜	3	Young Sp & W	48⅜	48	48¼	47⅞
53¼	41¾	..	Youngstown	53⅞	52¼	53¾	51¾
16¾	11⅛	..	Zenith Radio	16¼	15¾	16⅛	15¾
9⅜	7¾	..	Zonite Prod	8⅛	8	8⅛	8

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ††Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year. ‡Range up to previous close.

Commonwealth of Mass. Bond Offering

A $4,000,000 issue of Commonwealth of Massachusetts 1 per cent public works bonds, maturing Feb. 15, 1937-41, is being offered at prices to yield 0.20 to 1.10 per cent by a banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. Associated in the offering are Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Graham, Parsons & Co., G. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., Darby & Co., Inc., Spencer Trask & Co., Shields & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Burr & Co., Inc., Adams, McEntee, & Co., Inc., R. H. Moulton & Co., Manufacturers & Traders Trust Co., Buffalo, Stranahan, Harris & Co., Inc., the R. F. Griggs Co., Bond, Judge & Co., Inc., and Battles & Co., Inc.

Rock Island December Deficit Smaller

NEW YORK (AP)—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has reported a December net operating deficit of $121,759, compared with a net operating deficit of $126,763 in the final month of 1934.

Sharp Upturn in Machine Tool Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp upturn in domestic machine tool orders last month carried the January index of the machine tool builders association to 110.8. This compared with 98.3 in December. The high mark for the composite was recorded last August at 125.8.

Dollar Develops A Strong Tone

By the Associated Press

The dollar developed a strong tone against leading world gold currencies in today's foreign exchange dealings.

New York support was said to have held the American monetary unit in London at 4.98 to the pound. In New York sterling was off ⅛ of a cent at $4.98¼.

At Paris the dollar closed at the equivalent of 6.670 cents to the franc, while in New York French funds were off .01⅝ of a cent at 6.66¾ cents.

Guilders showed a loss of .16 of a cent at 68.56 cents, Swiss francs were down .08 of a cent at 33 cents and belgas declined .04 of a cent to 17.01 cents.

New Life Insurance Below January 1935

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—New life insurance production for January aggregated $681,506,000, a decrease of 17.4 per cent from the $824,903,000 written in January, 1935, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

Wheat Higher in Response To Weather Predictions

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP) — Wheat averaged a little higher most of the time today, responsive more or less to predictions of no immediate relief from severe cold.

A good deal of notice was taken of reports of subsoil moisture shortage in a large section of the domestic winter wheat belt both east and west of the hundredth meridian. The shortage in western Oklahoma and western Nebraska was reported as the worst recorded in the last three years.

Wheat closed irregular ⅜ off to ⅜ up, compared with yesterday's finish, May 97⅝-¾, corn unchanged to ⅜ higher, May 61¾-⅞, oats ⅛-¼ advanced, and provisions 2 cents to 12 cents down.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans renewal:			
Stock Exch.	¾%	¾%	1%
Curb Exch.	1¼	1¼	1½
Com paper, prime	¾	¾	¾@1
Time loans:			
60-90 days	1	1	¾@1
4-6 months	1	1	¾@1
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	63½c

London Quotations

Short bills	7-16@ ⅝%	7-16@ ⅝%	⅝%
3 mos bills	9-16	9-16	⅜@ 7-16
Bar silver	19 11-16d	19 11-16d	23½d
Bar gold	141s 2d	140s 11½d	140s 9d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30-90 days	3-16@ ⅛%	3-16@ ⅛%	3-16@ ⅛%
4 months	¼@ 3-16	¼@ 3-16	3-16@ ¼
5-6 months	⅜@ 5-16	⅜@ 5-16	½@ ⅜

Boston Quotations

Call money	1%	1%	1½%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1 @1½	1 @1½	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Budapest	4%
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	3½
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	5
Dallas	2	Helsingfors	4
Kansas City	2	Lisbon	5
Minneapolis	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	3½
Richmond	2	Paris	3½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	2½	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	5
Bucharest,	4½		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today 12:15 p. m.	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.98	$4.99½	$8.2397
Cables	4.98¼	4.99⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0667	.0669	.0663
Belgium—belga	.1702	.1704	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.3302	.3306	.3267
Italy—lira	.0802	.0802	.0891
Germany—mark	.4059	.4068	.4033
Holland—florin	.6859	.6875	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2570	.2575	.4537
Norway—krone	.2504	.2509	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2235	.2229	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1383	.1385	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0096	.0096	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0419	.0419	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2980†	.2980†	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1915	.1915	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0080	.0080	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0232	.0232	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3318	.3330	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0570	.2025
Chile—peso	.0519	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2530	.2530	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8183	.8189	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2912	.2915	.8440
India—rupee	.3769	.3776	.6180
Java—florin	.6902	.6910	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3306	.3312	*
Shanghai—dol	.3019	.3019	*
Sts Stlments—dol	.5888	.5875	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.0019	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.
†Nominal.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Feb. 17	Feb. 15	Feb. 14	Feb. 13	Feb. 11
High	99.28	99.28	99.58	99.82	99.38
Low	99.21	99.19	99.24	99.52	99.14
Last	99.24	99.24	99.28	99.79	99.34

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Low—99.04

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.62 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 15: Receipts, $7,221,366; expenditures, $8,213,001; net balance, $1,869,016,311; customs receipts for the month, $16,351,906. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,246,150,630; expenditures, $4,550,807,072, including $2,081,643,885 of emergency expenditures. Excess of expenditures, $2,304,656,442. Gross debt, $30,504,413,772, a decrease of $1,388,004 under the previous day. Gold assets, $10,157,231,572.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the past week totaled 26, against 36 the previous week, Standard Statistics Company, Inc., reported. Unfavorable changes numbered two, the same as in the week before.

Business and Industry

Building Trade Employers Foresee Skilled Labor Shortage

Commerce and Finance

More Confidence Shown in China's Managed Currency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As China settles to the routine of operating on a managed currency basis in place of the former adherence to a silver standard, considerable confidence appears to have developed within financial circles that the experiment will be successful during at least the immediate future although there is still marked caution with reference to long-term commitments.

It has been necessary for China to dispose of some rather considerable amounts of government-held silver stocks—around 65,000,000 ounces, or about 20 per cent of the supply in Shanghai, being shipped to America within the first two months of the managed currency situation—in order to hold exchange to its level of around 29½ United States cents to the Chinese dollar. This has given rise to a certain amount of anxiety as to how matters would work out in the long run, but at any rate there has been closely held stability during this period in quotations against the American and British currencies, with a tendency to follow British rather than American quotations.

Foreign Banks Accede

After a period of hesitation, foreign banks began to turn in their silver holdings to the Chinese Government on a basis similar to that offered the Chinese banks, involving an exchange of deposits with the Central Bank of China for two years whereby the differing interest rates in effect give an income of 6⅔ per cent on the amount of silver handed over, during a two-year period. This bonus hinges on the fact that the foreign banks pay but 1 per cent interest, the Central Bank 6 per cent, thus giving a 5 per cent annual difference in favor of the foreign bank. The 6⅔ per cent result works out because the exchanged deposits are two thirds the amount of the silver turned over.

The bonus arrangement is to constitute an inducement for the banks to hand over their silver for nationalization in accordance with the Government program whereby all financial dealings are to be on a basis of notes, and it is necessitated by the continued higher levels of world prices as compared with the face value of the Chinese silver dollars which formerly circulated.

Japanese banks, however, continue obdurate, taking a "wait and see" attitude on the basis that results of the currency reform measure are not yet clear. Most observers take a somewhat sardonic view of the Japanese position, as they do of the recent move by Japanese shops to introduce the Japanese yen as a measure of value in their Shanghai dealings with the argument that the Chinese currency is not stable enough to suit them—this being done at the very time it is showing itself stable for the first time in many a year!

Bidding for 'Small Money'

Meanwhile the Government has been pushing ahead with one more phase of its currency reform program through coining of "big money" subsidiary pieces of denominations similar to those prevailing in the United States, with the idea that these coins will take the place of the silver 20-cent and 10-cent pieces and coppers, which have been called "small money" because they often were quoted at as much as six 20-cent pieces to the dollar.

Values have constantly fluctuated, and thousands of exchange shops throughout China make their living by exchange of "big money"—dollars—for the subsidiary small money at rates yielding a tiny profit on each transaction. During recent years, "big money" paper notes, mostly in 10- and 20-cent denominations, with some of 50- and 25-cent denominations recently, have come into the market and tended to push out the small money, which had no recommendation for the ordinary user.

It is believed that Shanghai's acute shortage of money will be relieved as the banks turn in their silver stocks, for they receive in exchange notes which it is to their advantage to put out on loan as soon as possible.

A local American business group under C. V. Starr, while naturally affected by the Raven crash late last spring, has rallied and seems in a much firmer position than was the case during the summer when it was subjected to a flood of harrassing rumors. Another hopeful sign from the American viewpoint is the reopening of the Pacific Banking Corporation, which closed last autumn due to shortage of capital, but without loss. The majority of the new directors are Americans.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

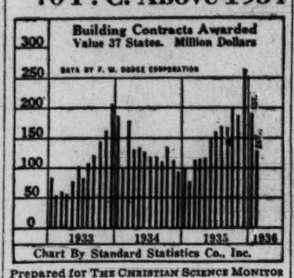
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 19
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 16

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 16

Building in February 70 P. C. Above 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATISTICS thus far available in the new year support the belief that building activity will score further marked improvement.

It is tentatively estimated that total contract awards for February will be from 70 per cent to 80 per cent above those for the like month last year, when the figure approximated $75,000,000.

On an area basis the percentage gain will probably be even greater.

Paper Executives Expect Business Increase in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—"Paper Week" opened here yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria and predictions of further improvement in the industry in 1936 were heard by more than 800 persons registered for the various meetings.

Conventions include those of the American Paper and Pulp Association, National Paper Trade Association and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

President F. J. Sensenbrenner of the A. P. P. A. warned of the revolutionary bills now pending in Congress and declared their future depended upon industry's demonstration that it can govern itself. This statement referred to the bill for federal licensing of all corporations and the bill for a 30-hour week as well as bill to give the Federal Trade Commission greater power over industry.

"We look upon 1935 as the year when the economic pendulum definitely began to swing upward," said Mr. Sensenbrenner. "The paper and pulp industry shared in the upward movement. Encouraged by this success, we look forward to 1936."

The paper industry is on the verge of another wave of expansion which might bring increasingly severe competition, Mr. Sensenbrenner said.

Charles W. Boyce, executive secretary of the A. P. P. A., reported that employment in the industry was up 5 per cent in 1935 over 1934, that average yearly pay was $100 more, that pay rolls were up 27 per cent between the beginning of 1934 and the end of 1935, and that average hourly rates increased from 49.6 cents to 53.5 cents in that time. The figures included 2213 mills, employing three fourths of the men.

Mr. Sensenbrenner was re-elected president.

FDIC to Eliminate Weak Though Insured Banks in the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announces a campaign for the elimination of what it described as threescore weakened, though insured, banks.

The operation will begin today with the formation of the Ann Arbor Savings and Commercial Bank at Ann Arbor, Mich., which will absorb the First National, the Farmers and Mechanics and the Ann Arbor Savings Banks.

Thereafter, as soon as practicable, the corporation, acting under powers granted it by the banking act of 1935, will liquidate and consolidate with new institutions other banks judged lacking the strength to continue alone.

Security agency officials declare no loss to depositors will accrue from the operations. The corporation will simply dispose of the sound assets of the institutions, and will itself purchase the slow or weakened assets remaining.

Corporation examiners are now engaged in the study of other banks slated for elimination.

Winter Hardware Trade Has Sharp Turnover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—There is a large demand for emergency hardware supplies and the immediate and sharp call for winter merchandise resulted in shortages in many areas, according to Harware Age.

Retail stocks of axes, shovels and picks, oil and electric heaters, tire chains, denatured alcohol, gloves, mittens and other cold weather items have been frequently insufficient to supply the heavy demand.

January had started with a very satisfactory rate of increase over 1935, in general retail sales, but after the middle of the month shopping became so difficult that early gains were largely offset.

Winter sports are gaining in popularity and publicity, and a great many hardware stores have been catering to the growing demand for sleds, toboggans, skates and particularly skis.

Railway Income Up Sharply During 1935

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Net railway operating income for 149 class one railroads during 1935 was reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission today at $500,069,148, compared with $465,688,588 for 1934.

For December, net railway operating income of $46,037,382, compared with $39,225,994 for December, 1934.

N. Y. Mayors Ask Right to Put Up Own Power Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Clarification of the provisions of the present state law governing the right of cities to build their own power plants was demanded in a resolution passed unanimously by the New York State conference of mayors in session at City Hall here today.

Introduced by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, whose fight to get a power yardstick for consumer rates in New York City through popular referendum was defeated by the metropolitan utility monopoly last fall, the resolution would amend the general existing legislation permitting cities to submit a referendum to the voters providing for the financing of municipal power plants by a system best suited to the communities.

Drafting of the proposed revision was assigned to a committee composed of Mayor LaGuardia, Harry W. Parker, Mayor of Newark, N. Y., T. Beehan, Mayor of Binghamton, and Paul S. Andrews, dean of the law school of Syracuse University and counsel to the Municipal Electric Utilities Asociation.

The New York mayor already has announced his intention of pressing for amending legislation at Albany this session that would remove the stricture which compels a municipality to pledge its credit before a power plant can be built. This, he declared, made it "too simple for the power companies to make a plea to the overburdened taxpayers that taxes may be increased because of the municipal plant."

The same utilities group, he continued, who opposed municipal ownership last year in the New York towns of Elmira and Auburn "because the credit of the city would have to be pledged," were able under the law to campaign with equal effect against the New York City project on the opposite contention "that the credit of the city would not be affected."

"The only kind of a proposal we could make to comply with the law," he said, "was one that would have affected the credit of the city and would cost the taxpayers for the plant's upkeep."

Roumania, Lacking Exchange, Obliged to Turn to Barter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST — Roumania has been virtually reduced to a barter state by tariff walls, import and export barriers, varying rates of exchange and the reluctance on the part of many countries to put their gold reserve into play.

With the largest trade balance in her favor for five years, reaching 5,308,876,000 lei ($42,471,008), Roumania can neither meet her foreign obligations nor procure the goods abroad which she needs. The reason is that she has no credit in those countries which represent the so-called "strong money" bloc, and for divers reasons they are not the countries which are buying Roumania's goods.

Barter Is Way Out

The greater portion of Roumania's exports during 1935 went to Italy, Germany, Hungary, Austria and others where much of the proceeds lie blocked. The best that Roumania can do is to accept goods in return for the goods exported, thus resorting to the old custom of barter; but from Italy, where a credit of nearly 2,000,000,000 lei has been built up, goods are not now easily procured—they are needed for war purposes.

In the meantime creditor nations such as England and France are pressing to obtain payments already overdue. Roumania was among the first to block the proceeds of British goods, and since that date much grain has left Roumania to pay for British machinery.

France, Roumania's greatest political ally, is not an important economic ally in the field of trade. In recent years French farmers have been growing enough wheat to supply their own country, thus compelling Roumanian farmers to seek other markets. On the other hand Roumania has placed important orders for war munitions in France for which she has been unable to pay. It is proposed that Roumania pay with oil; but oil is now considered gold, and on gold there is a premium.

As a result of trade complications between Roumania and more western countries unable to pay to one and unable to collect from another, she has turned to countries of the Near East to which important shipments of lumber and livestock are being made in exchange for the release of "strong money" necessary to meet emergencies.

Bartering promises to continue with debtor nations—debtor in the sense of trade balances—while creditor nations promise to adopt the same policy. To do this their trade experts must discover new Roumanian produce which can be easily exported—produce, the proceeds of which the Government would not lay claim to on a percentage basis great enough to stifle the endeavor.

In some cases the Government makes exceptions and gives practically a free hand in export. For example, the International Telephone Company, which has a long term concession on the entire telephone system of the country, can export a number of minor articles, retaining all the "strong money" for the purchase of telephone equipment. To be concrete, it may exchange Roumanian eggs for wire cables manufactured in Belgium.

Cereals and Petroleum Lead

Roumania's greatest export trade is in cereals and petroleum. When the currency war began the government laid claim to all the proceeds from such exports, paying the exporter devaluated Roumanian currency for his "strong money," resulting in bitter protests from home and abroad. To encourage the exportation of neglected products the government offered in many cases the entire "strong money" proceeds to exporters, with the result of the present important favorable trade balance. But the exporter in such case, does not build up a "strong money" account in a foreign country. His sunflower seed or chickens shipped abroad are exchanged for foreign produce of which Roumania has need. He receives his compensation in Roumanian currency at the highest rate any importer will pay—in other words, the Black Market rate, at present a little above 200 to the dollar, while the official rate is 100.

Thus the National Bank has a virtual monopoly on all "strong monies." Through the system of export and import permits nothing escapes the eagle eye of the National Bank which continues to guard its 35 per cent gold reserve as if its currency had not been attacked, while adding to it at the same time by the purchase of all gold produced within the country, at a price far below the world price. The annual gold production approaches 4000 kilograms.

Exports Normally Sufficient

In normal times the excess of exports over imports would permit Roumania to meet all her foreign obligations. It is estimated that 5,000,000,000 of lei at the stabilized rate would be sufficient. In the first eleven months of 1935 this figure was surpassed by more than 300,000,000. Figures for December are still lacking.

Conservative estimates place exports for the entire year at 16,000,000,000 with imports just above 10,000,000,000, which represents the best showing Roumania has made in the field of trade for five years. Until times become normal once again and currencies cease to have two values—one at home and the other abroad—Roumania promises to continue to shift its policy as an army changes its tactics to meet a clever foe. The present policy, designed to encourage exports and to safeguard the country's gold reserve, according to local economists, will further increase Roumania's trade balance, although higher internal prices may result and thus place a temporary check which could only be met by inflationary measures.

In the meantime scores of Roumanian exporters have their fortunes lying in foreign countries where the bar has been placed against the exportation of monies, while scores of Englishmen and others have fortunes lying idle in Roumania because the Roumanian laws forbid its transfer.

News Notes—The Orient

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Japanese Toy Exports—Japan's toy exports during 1935 showed a continuation of the expansion which has characterized this trade in recent years. During the first nine months shipments abroad were valued at 25,367,000 yen compared with 21,935,000 yen in the like period of 1934. (Yen equals about 30 cents.) A noteworthy development during the year was the gain in exports of celluloid toys and those made of potteries and metal, and the sharp decline in the shipments of rubber toys. The United States is the most important outlet for Japanese toys.

Tuna Industry—Japanese shipments abroad of canned tuna fish improved notably during 1935. Exports of this item in the January-October period amounted to 349,985 cases compared with 246,467 cases in the like period of 1934, an increase of 103,518 cases, or 42 per cent. The United States is the outstanding outlet for this product. During the first 10 months of 1935, shipments to the American market totaled 241,846 cases, representing 69 per cent of aggregate exports in this period compared with 210,935 cases, representing 85 per cent of total shipments in the like period of 1934.

Cotton Trade—Japanese cotton piece goods manufacturers are strengthening their position in the South African market. During the first nine months of 1935 Japanese cotton piece goods exports to this territory advanced from 13,374,345 yards, valued at £221,744, to 26,248,287 yards, valued at £358,620, in the like period of 1934.

Hide Imports—United States has become the leading supplier of hides and skins to the Japanese market. Statistics covering the first 10 months of 1935 show that in that period imports of American hides and skins amounted to 129,659 kin, valued at 5,864,000 yen, compared with 122,214 kin, valued at 4,925,000 yen in the like period of 1934. (Kin is equal to 1.32 pounds.) During the 1935 period the United States supplied 32 per cent by volume and 35 per cent by value of total imports.

Industrial Progress—The Chinese port of Tsingtao, the gateway to Shantung Province, is showing remarkable industrial growth. During the 13 years since this port was returned to China by Japan after the World War, steady commercial and industrial progress has been maintained. Tsingtao has a population of 460,000. Great mills occupy a section of the city which until recently was a barren area. A wide motor highway connects the city proper with the industrial suburbs over which motor trucks transport raw cotton, cotton yarn, egg products, matches, cigarettes, tobacco leaf and peanut oil.

Demand for Tung Oil—Shipments of China tung oil from the port of Hankow to the United States amounted to 16,732,000 pounds in January, bringing the total for the last two months to 36,400,000 pounds, or about 30 per cent of the total amount of this oil imported into the United States during the whole of 1935. In addition, between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds of South China tung oil were shipped to the American market during December and January by way of Hong Kong. Tung oil is one of the most important raw materials entering into the manufacture of high grade paints and varnishes. It is also used for inks, linoleums and other products.

Highway Development—Highway development in China continued to make notable progress during the past year The completion and opening to traffic of various gaps of roads in Hunan and Kwangsi Province now makes it possible to motor from Shanghai to the borders of Indo-China, a distance of 1450 miles. In 1935 there were 75,000 kilometers of highways in China proper open to traffic.

Business in Manchuria—Business prospects in North Manchuria are considered locally to be the best in years. The 1935 harvest of all major crops has been completed and is estimated to be above average, with average prices higher than at any time since 1930. While bean oil mills have continued inactive, the flour industry has been operating at 40 per cent of capacity and flour production is about 10 per cent above the figure at this time last year. Among the important crops for which increase in yield in 1935 over last year were recorded are soy beans, kaoliang, millet and corn.

Philippine Fisheries—Plans are being formulated by the Philippine Government looking to the promotion of the fisheries industry of the islands. Philippine capitalists are beginning to realize the bright future ahead for the local fisheries and are investing their money in such enterprises. The latest official records show that there are 104 commercial fishing boats operating in Philippine waters, 62 of which are Japanese owned. Supervision of the Philippine fisheries is at present under the central Government.

Japanese Domination—Japanese exporters dominate the Philippine market in a wide variety of commodities. An analysis of official trade statistics for the first half of 1935 shows that Japan is especially strong in such lines as cotton underwear, cotton blankets, printed cotton piece goods, rayon cloth, glass tableware and many other things. Considering Philippine import trade as a whole, however, Japan's position was not materially strengthened during the first half of 1935.

Motor Demand in Malaya—The improved conditions prevailing in Malaya's principal industries indicate an increasing demand for motor vehicles in the next few months. It is felt that the passenger car market is now back on a normal basis comparable with such favorable periods as 1927 and 1928. Imports of passenger cars into British Malaya during the first nine months of 1935 totaled 4624 units compared with 2549 units in the like period of 1934, an increase of 81 per cent. The United States and Canada supplied 30 per cent of the Malayan passenger car demand in the 1935 period, as against only 18 per cent in the first three quarters of 1934.

Lack of Skilled Labor Is Seen By Nation's Builders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Are there going to be enough skilled workers to build the homes and stores that the country needs, once the building industry revival really gets its gait? This question is bothering construction men in the National Association of Building Trade Employers here. They think there is going to be a labor shortage.

"In view of expanding construction activities, the contractors are faced with the grave problem of obtaining sufficient help to adequately man their jobs," declared E. M. Craig, executive secretary of the association.

Labor Leaders Disagree

This is in accord with the findings of Alvin Dodd, an official of the American Management Association, New York City, who told a Chicago meeting recently that the pinch of a skilled labor shortage was already being felt in the automobile industry, and might be expected to be felt in others soon.

The views of the employers are not shared on this point, however, by the officials in the building trades unions here. Patrick S. Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, said that while many building trades people have dropped out of the unions through unemployment, "the vast majority would be back tomorrow" if they saw there was opportunity for steady work.

There appears to be no question, however, that the ranks of the trades have thinned during the long spell of slack work. The difference of opinion arises with regard to the speed with which the industry could "recondition" its old workers.

A current publication of the Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago states the case for those who think a shortage is imminent.

"In normal building periods 110,000 building tradesmen were gainfully employed in Cook County," its editor writes. "It is doubtful if 50,000 would answer the call to duty if conditions were normal today. Workers' ranks in the 30 or more building crafts have been greatly depleted during the last six years. There has been no incentive to keep the men within their crafts or to train apprentices to replace those falling out. Large numbers of skilled workers have tossed aside their tools for other occupations and it is safe to say that the majority will not return.

Apprentices Needed

"Depending upon work volume, a contractor employs three to six apprentices. The present apprentice situation carries a dangerous threat—that of higher costs. If not corrected before the advent of normal times it will force contractors to bid against each other for the time of the mechanics. Skilled workers are not created overnight. Three to four years' preparation is necessary."

Robert D. Steele, editor of this publication, thinks the answer lies in recruiting young people as apprentices, in anticipation of the revival in the industry which may be expected to take up the slack of unemployed within a few years.

Mr. Sullivan, trade union chief, thinks these predictions of a labor shortage are unduly pessimistic—or should one say optimistic? He says he would like to see the time when every man skilled in the building trades would be in demand, but he adds:

"I don't expect it until I see a couple of dozen skyscrapers and a few railroad stations going up in Chicago. I only wish we could scare up a few jobs like that."

Harvested Acreage Of Cotton Slumps

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP) — A reduction of 38 per cent in the harvested acreage of cotton in 1934 as compared with 1929 was reported today by the Census Bureau.

The figures are based on the 1935 federal farm census, the first since 1930.

The acreage decrease was accompanied by a production drop of 35 per cent, but the bureau stressed that the drought of 1934 seriously affected all comparisons with the preceding census. It added:

"One of the most significant features of the statistics is the reduction in cotton grown per farm from 21.8 to 13.9 acres, coupled with the increase that is found in the yield despite the havoc wrought by the drought west of the Mississippi. All territory east of the river, except the State of Mississippi, shows material gains in yield per acre."

Bolivian Bondholders Form Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—A Bolivian Bondholders' Protective Committee to represent owners of Republic of Bolivia external 25-year secured refunding 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds issued in 1922 has been formed according to James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany.

More than $22,000,000 of the gold bonds now outstanding have been in default both as to principal and interest payments since May 31, 1931.

In addition to Mr. Gerard as chairman, the Protective Committee is composed of Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of political economy at Yale University; Mathew J. Hickey Jr., Hickey, Doyle & Co., investment bankers of Chicago; Edmund H. Jones, acting president, Permanent Fiscal Commission of Bolivia, member American Finance Mission to Persia, of Springfield, Missouri; and Albert F. Coyle, former executive vice-president of the American Issuance Union, Inc., 220 Broadway, New York City, who is also serving as secretary to the committee. Laughlin, Gerard, Bowers & Halpin and Donald I. Peyser are counsel.

Sears, Roebuck Buys A Commodity Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—A membership in the New York Commodity Exchange has been purchased by Sears, Roebuck & Co. of Chicago. It is in the name of Fowler B. McConnell, assistant to the president of the company, the exchange announced.

It is claimed that the company is doing enough business on the exchange to warrant a seat which contradicts some reports that the purchase meant a change in the company's tire manufacturing policy.

Future contracts in crude rubber, raw hides, raw silk, copper and miscellaneous metals are traded on the Commodity Exchange. Because of the enormous quantities of tires, rubber, leather and silk goods which Sears, Roebuck & Co must carry, the concern has found it desirable to protect itself against declines in prices by selling for future delivery the raw materials, such as those from which the goods are made. In this way, it is able to pass on to its customers any decline in price that may take place in the raw materials without suffering a loss. As the goods are sold, the company merelly closes out its contracts.

American Can Earns $5.83 In '35 Against $6.72 in '34

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — The American Can Company, a leading manufacturer of tin containers, reported earnings for 1935 of $17,310,303, equal to $5.83 a common share, compared with $19,522,945, equal to $6.72 a share, in 1934.

It was explained by the company that a large amount of 1935 profits had been used in experimental and preliminary work in two new lines of business, beer cans and fiber milk containers, and that future business should "return additional profits commensurate with the expenditures."

Your Income Tax

This is the tenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue explaining the federal income tax.

Who Is the Head of a Family

A taxpayer, though single, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation, is the head of a family, and entitled to the same exemption allowed a married person —$2500.

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Also he may claim a $400 credit for each dependent. For example, a widower who supports in one household an aged mother and a daughter 17 years old is entitled to an exemption of $2500 as the head of a family plus a credit of $400 for each dependent, a total of $3300. The $400 credit, however, does not apply to the wife or husband of a taxpayer, though one may be totally dependent upon the other.

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Several factors are involved in determining whether a person who files a return as the head of a family is to be thus classified. The element of either legal or financial dependency must exist. A taxpayer who supports in his home minor children over whom he exercises family control is classified as the head of a family, even though the children may have an income of their own sufficient for their maintenance. If he does not support them, by reason of their own income, but does exercise family control, he cannot be classified as the head of a family.

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If an individual supported is an adult and there rests upon the taxpayer a moral or legal obligation to provide a home and care for such individual, the exemption as the head of a family is allowed, provided the individual is financially dependent. If the individual is not financially dependent, the exemption, even though the taxpayer maintains the common home and furnishes the chief support, does not apply.

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For income-tax purposes there can be only one head of a family and the exemption cannot be divided. Not infrequently claims for the $2500 exemption are received from two or more members of a family.

It should be remembered that a single person, whether or not the head of a family, is required to file a return if his or her net income for 1935 was $1000 or more, regardless of whether the return is nontaxable by reason of the $2500 exemption.

Warren Lee Pierson Appointed New Head Export-Import Bank

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Reorganization of the Export-Import Bank, with Warren Lee Pierson as president, succeeding George N. Peek who recently resigned that office, was announced today at the State Department.

Mr. Pierson, who has been general counsel of the bank since its organization, was appointed president after the post had been declined by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Corporation.

Peek resigned the post after a succession of disputes with high Administration officials, notably Secretary Hull, over President Roosevelt's reciprocal trade program.

Charles E. Stuart was re-elected vice-president and James B. Alley, general counsel to the Reconstruction Corporation, was elected a vice-president to succeed Wayne C. Taylor, who recently was named Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Output Exceeds Sales of Cotton Cloth Last Week

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 18—Easing of the tension in the dress-cutters strike that was supposed to tie up most of the New York dress-making factories this week and the possibility that actual hostilities may be avoided, lent great encouragement to primary and secondary cotton goods markets during the past few days.

Some primary market houses were able to report sales running well abreast of production and in some cases exceeded the week's output in certain quarters of the market. There were other operators, however, who failed to book as much business as their mills produced.

Talk of Curtailment

The fact that the industry as a whole produced again this week substantially more goods than the week's purchases called for, caused some uneasiness among mill men. There has been much talk of organized curtailment.

In the hopes of carrying their employees through the winter many mills continued to run at the usual full two-shift schedule, hoping to dispose of their unsold product in spot sales in the market or putting it in storage for sale when market conditions are more favorable.

The week has seen some dealing in wide print cloths but very little in narrow goods, and prices have generally shown little or no change. The standard 30-inch, four-yard 80-squares has been one of the most active constructions and business was put through at 7½ cents, though many mills were asking an eighth more. On 38½-inch 64x60s some price weakening was reported.

Tobacco cloths were purchased in some volume at 33½ to 34½ cents a pound. Some constructions were scarce.

Print Cloths Quiet

Narrow print cloths were practically at a standstill, though prices were unchanged. There was continued buying of cloth twills and sateens and these brought rather firm prices. The 37½-inch, 64x104, 4.37 yard filling sateens sold in the East this week at 9¼ cents, and 4.70-yard goods were eagerly sought for spot delivery at 8¼ cents, but none were available.

Fancies and novelties were in smart demand, but many buyers were finding that they had delayed action so long it was hard to get deliveries from the finishing plants in time to catch the season.

In the fine combed yarn fabrics, the market was very firm, with prices tending upward on combed lawns and certain other types of goods. The 40-inch 9 yard 76x72s sold actively at 6¾ cents and some mills asked 7 cents and got up to 6⅞ cents for spots.

Broadcloths have been moving rather actively, both the carded numbers and the fine combed constructions. The 100x60s carded was still widely in demand. February goods brought 8¼ cents, March goods 8⅛ cents and April-May goods 8 cents flat.

Marquisettes were moving in fairly good volume at prices in line with those of the previous week, and there was also some carded pongees moving on a basis of 7⅛ cents for 36½ inch 64x84s.

Japanese Textile Exports To Philippines Treble U.S.

MANILA, Feb. 18 (AP)—A Bureau of Customs report disclosed that Japanese textiles imported into the Philippine Islands in December, 1935, amounted to approximately three times the quantity of this commodity from the United States.

The total from the United States was 2,691,641 square meters, compared with 7,322,801 from Japan.

Total trade from the United States during the month was more than $7,000,000, the report stated.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

More and More Mozart

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

NO WONDER Mr. Eric Blom found it "hard to discover an excuse for writing the story of Mozart's life for the hundredth time." The chance came, however, when he was made editor of the popular Master Musicians Series (Dent-Dutton) and found, in his work of revision, that it was necessary to replace the old Mozart volume of the series by a new one. He has gone to the best authorities and the latest research for the facts and events which biographers so often ask us to accept as a "life," but which have about as much relation to the actual life of a composer as a country has to its map.

In spite of all his biographers we still know very little about Mozart the man. How refreshing it is, for example, when at the end of the life in Grove's Dictionary we read, after the dull official *dossier*, that he gave up riding for billiards and skittles, that Mme. Mozart told Kelly that "great as his genius was, he was an enthusiast for dancing, and often said that his taste lay in that art, rather than in music" and that according to his brother-in-law, Lange, he was never so unlike a "great man" as when he was occupied with some important work. And how human the "great man" becomes when, like so many of us, he tries to regulate his expenditure by keeping strict accounts—a good resolution that, alas, does not last!

Mr. Blom tells us in his Preface that if no new biographical facts of importance are to be discovered in the life of Mozart, it is always possible to attempt a personal interpretation of those which have been long known to the world. Perhaps those who are familiar, almost to the point of boredom, with the facts, will wish that Mr. Blom had indulged in more personal interpretation and dealt more fully with the man and his character. But of course a popular biographer must for the most part stick to the time table of events.

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There is one line of research which, so far as the present reviewer is aware, has never been closely followed up: Mozart's connection with Freemasonry. We know from his letters—and his music—how absorbed he became in its teachings. That last remarkable letter to his father, who had also become a Mason, has a mystical meaning hidden below the surface of words which are usually taken literally. It seems obvious that in the most wretched circumstances Mozart had found some kind of inner peace, or he would never have written ". . . nobody who knows me would call me morose or discontented. For this blessing I thank my Creator every day and wish from my heart that I could share it with my fellow-men." These are strange words from the "little libertine." It is an odd fact that at the end of their careers, the two greatest composers of opera, Mozart and Wagner, both embodied their loftiest personal aspirations in works to the inner meaning of which, even today, the general public has only vague clues—the Freemasonry of "The Magic Flute" and the curious blend of Christianity and Buddhism of "Parsifal" (see Wagner's letters to Liszt and Röckel).

No "life" of a great man is complete without some consideration of his religious allegiances, orthodox or not. One was disappointed, therefore, to find that except for a casual reference or two Mr. Blom has nothing to say of Mozart the ardent Mason. Many will question the statement: "To Mozart it was all the same: religions, aspirations or amorous pursuits—there was no difference between such extremes for him as an artist. And it was as an artist and nothing else that he approached his opera subjects . . ." This refers to "The Magic Flute" which Beethoven—unlike Mr. Blom—declares to be Mozart's greatest opera. We know that a man may not be an artist but when is an artist not a man? Apparently the answer is, when he approaches an opera subject. And yet, in another place, Mr. Blom writes of Beethoven "belittled, if not anathematized, because of his 'subjectivity,' as though any man could ever hope to become a great artist by remaining objectively detached from human experience."

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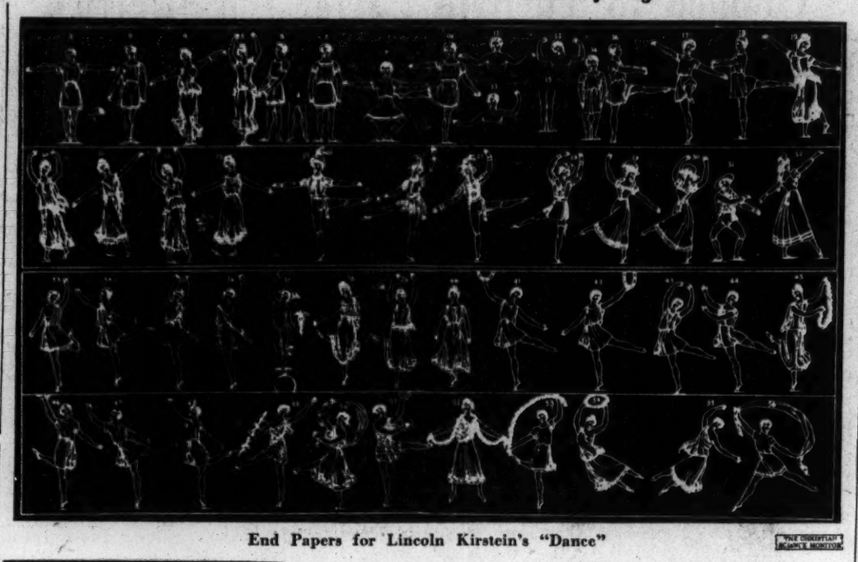
But after stressing a point which seems to be of considerable importance, one hastens to say that every lover of Mozart, that is to say every lover of music, will read Mr. Blom's chapters on his works with the deepest sympathy and appreciation. He writes with a zeal according to knowledge—and love. Indeed in his last sentence he says that "to come to something approaching a penetration of the secret of his unsentimental but profoundly affecting art is to make what this book cannot help finishing with—a declaration of love." The critic here becomes the artist by this approach to art and, to adapt a phrase of Wilde's, is no longer reduced to be the reporter of the police court of music, the chronicler of the doings of the habitual criminals of art. One of the deepest causes of the age-long quarrel between artist and critic would vanish if every work of art were approached as "a declaration of love."

Mr. Blom offers no æsthetic hypothesis as a key to the secret of Mozart's magic. At the moment of writing this review, London artists of every kind are flocking to share the revelation offered by the wonderful exhibition of Chinese art at Burlington House. Here is an immemorial tradition free from the confusions and conflicts of Western art. Every musician might, with profit, ponder over the six Canons laid down at the end of the fifth century by Hsieh Ho:

1. Rhythmic vitality.
2. Anatomical structure.
3. Conformity with nature.
4. Appropriate distribution of color.
5. Artistic composition and grouping.
6. The transmission of classic models.

With perhaps the exception of the third, which may also be translated, "The drawing of forms which answer to natural forms," these canons are as applicable to music as to visual art. Could there be any more accurate definition of the fundamentals which underlie the art of Mozart? And there is a parallelism that by no means rests there.



End Papers for Lincoln Kirstein's "Dance"

Some Yorkshire Artists

By Frank Rutter

London

YORKSHIRE is the largest county in England, and its West Riding contains many thriving and densely populated industrial cities—Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Huddersfield, etc.; so that it should not surprise us that it has also given birth to a number of distinguished artists. Nevertheless, the exhibition of works by Yorkshire artists, at the Wertheim Gallery, usefully reminds us how many distinguished painters we have come to look upon as Londoners originally came from the county of broad acres.

It is certainly remarkable that two successive principals of the Royal College of Art, at South Kensington—the highest post of its kind under the British Board of Education—should both be Yorkshiremen. Both are represented in this exhibition, and it is extremely interesting to note the great temperamental difference which exists between the art of Sir William Rothenstein and that of his successor P. H. Jowett.

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From his earliest days "Will" Rothenstein has been essentially a realist and a classicist. His scholarly qualities have made him academic in the best sense—that is to say, respecting the best traditions of the past—though in his youth he appeared to be something of a rebel because he accepted the color science of the Impressionists. But Rothenstein is really not in the least a rebel. He is an upholder of artistic law and order, and for that reason drawing is bound to come first with him, and color second. Also his keen interest in humanity and its affairs makes him primarily a portraitist and figure painter, and only secondarily a landscape painter. The qualities in his art—and they are fine qualities—are those we might expect to find in a man of authority, accustomed to direct and to teach.

Totally different are the qualities in the work of P. H. Jowett, and these are by no means what we might expect to find in the paintings of a highly successful teacher. For Jowett is essentially a lyrical painter; landscapes and flowers are his favorite subjects, color is his joy and his delight, and his compositions—though always well balanced—are loose and elastic in structure, in comparison with the rather "just-so" arrangement of his predecessor. Indeed, Jowett appears something of a dreamer in his oils and his water colors—he has even some sympathy with the surréalistes—and this is not quite what we expect from a man in his position. And then we note the indescribable charm and glamour of his paintings, and we see that Jowett has a personality that can overcome all obstacles, not indeed by hectoring authority, but by sweet reasonableness, persuasion and all-conquering charm

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Putting aside the interest afforded by this comparison, it must be admitted that the most brilliant painting in the exhibition is the sea piece, "Rough Weather, October," by Ethel Walker. A lovely colorist, alike in her decorative panels, her portraits and her flower pieces, Ethel Walker never reveals the subtlety of her color sense in a higher degree than when she is interpreting the color, light and movement of the North Sea. She has lived so long in Chelsea that this exhibition reminds us that this great artist is a Yorkshire woman who returns to her native heath when each summer she goes to Robin Hood's Bay to continue her paintings of the sea.

Other exhibits range from the romantic landscapes of George Graham to the severe abstractions of Edward Wadsworth.

An important event is the acquisition of a new example of Constable by the trustees and director of the National Gallery. This is "Hadleigh Castle," one of his greatest pictures, painted in 1829 in his full maturity, and totally different from anything else of his in Trafalgar Square. The truth is that pictures like "The Cornfield" and "The Haywain" are academic works which represent what Constable did to please the Royal Academy and the public, not what he did to please himself. That is why so many connoisseurs prefer Constable's small sketches to his large, "finished" pictures; the former are more spontaneous, more expressive of the real, original genius of the artist.

The picture just acquired for the National Gallery from Mr. Percy Moore Turner's collection was first exhibited in 1829 at the British Institution with the title, "Hadleigh Castle. The mouth of the Thames—morning, after a stormy night." Measuring just on four feet wide, it is the freest and most audacious in handling of Constable's larger pictures, and is a splendid example of what Constable contributed to the history of painting—what caused a sensation in Paris and made him the one British master universally known and revered on the Continent.

Though engraved by Lucas, the picture, which was severely criticized, remained unsold during Constable's lifetime, and when sold by the executors was bought by Miss Constable. Later, it passed to a Haymarket framemaker, whose collection was sold at Christie's in 1851, and then for many years was in the famous collection owned by Louis Huth.

"Hadleigh Castle" is now on view in Room XXII at the National Gallery.

Outline of Orchestics

By Margaret Lloyd

LINCOLN KIRSTEIN'S "short history of the development of the dance" is a book to command respect. As calm and detached as its title, "Dance" (New York: Putnam. $5), it engages without superlatives in a scholarly dissertation on the forces and factors that led up through the centuries to the classic theatrical dancing of today. Even when he has left Egypt and the ancients behind, passed through medieval and feudal times, through the period of Renaissance and reached his beloved ballet at last, he retains his poise. This would not be so remarkable were it not for the plethora of books of the most orgiastic eloquence on ballet during the past two seasons. Mr. Kirstein, cofounder and administrative director of the School of the American Ballet, is able to like ballet a lot—as indeed he must to dig so deeply into its sources—and still maintain his dignity.

In fact, in the early chapters, the dignity verges on tedium. It is hard, close reading, requiring the most determined student-mindedness and persevering application. The reader must be tremendously interested in the subject to undertake the study. But the resulting insight into the development of stage dancing and into the origins of some of the more amusing of our theatrical customs is rewarding.

The Roman theater, we learn, was as blatantly luxurious as our modern movie palaces. There were critics in those days, too, it seems. There is a familiar flavor to the dictum of one Demetrius, disposing of a pantomime: "His gesticulations were aimless nonsense; there was no meaning in them." Where have we heard that before? Later, however, this Demetrius appears to have been won over, nay, "ravished," by a similar performer. "'Man,' he shrieked . . . 'tis as if your hands were tongues!'" "The enlightened Lesbonax of Mytilene called pantomimes 'manual philosophers' and used to frequent the theater, in the conviction that he came out of it a better man than he went in." Were the iron-shod soles of the time-beaters the precursors of our "tap"?

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It is diverting to read of Socrates at the age of 60, asking, "Am I to be blamed for reducing the corpulence of my body by a little dancing?" On a somewhat loftier plane, Plato defined dancing as "The instinctive desire to explain words by gestures of the whole body." And Aristotle said that "dancing was an imitation of actions, characters and passions by means of postures and rhythmical movements." So did the great among the ancient Greeks make their bow toward the art.

Here and there we have more than a hint of the underlying relationship of the archaic to the modern forms (although Mr. Kirstein would be the last to point this out). Thus, "'In order due they moved through graceful figures, now sweeping round in full circle, now linked in slanting line, now massed in squares, or breaking away from the throng into separate groups.'" Without the phrase, "graceful figures," this might be applied to the modern concert group; with it, to the *corps de ballet*. "All Greek dancing," says the author, "developed from the communal form of choral dance. There may also have been solo dancing and *pas de deux*, but if so they were secondary."

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"The Greek dance," he continues, "had far more freedom or looseness than ours and hence an impression of greater spontaneity. But on vases and reliefs we do recognize familiar positions—the so-called 'attitude'—shared by Giovanni di Bologna's 'Mercury'—the whole system of diagonal harmony or lateral opposition, the Italian baroque principle of *controposto*, the French *effacé*. There was nothing academic or rigid about the Greek theatrical dance, although it must have presupposed some sort of training by useful exercises."

Again in Roman times, we find the origin of the claque. In Nero's reign, "People were instructed to give applause with skill" (Nero fancied himself as a singer as well as a fiddler) "and there were *Laudicena* or praisemasters had for hire by actors, poets and god-Emperors."

Audience participation and audience influence are also mentioned, the gross begetting the gross in some of the more vicious Roman spectacles. Apart from the Satyr plays, the Greek audience influence was evidently more philosophical and refined.

These fragmentary quotations do not sufficiently disclose the learned matter of the book. They merely point up the fun that can be obtained from some of the more arid stretches. The author seriously and consistently reveals how the ancient customs and pastimes, some less related to the dance per se than to the theater, were continually building toward the great art of ballet.

The latter half of the book is devoted to this art, its development from kings' courts to democracy's opera houses. He analyzes, justifies and defends the *danse d'école*—the traditional ballet. The tone changes. Having finished with lifting the lid off the Egyptian sarcophagus and prowling among crumbling parchments, he warms up. Now he is writing out of his own knowledge and experience. But still with dignity, still with dignity.

What he says of Wigman and America's "concert dancers" need hardly concern us here. Without concurrence, one continues to respect his point of view. "Much may be said on both sides," and to the nonpartisan, what is said on both sides can be decidedly entertaining. It is a healthy argument.

There are pages of unusual illustrations and pages of notes describing them, an index, a bibliography, two pages and a half of acknowledgements, a list of important events in theatrical dance and a list of records of music for theatrical dancing. The volume is handsomely bound. A valuable addition to the individual dance library.

Pennsylvania Academy Fellows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by members of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, on view in the Art Club Gallery, presents a few strong works and many that show promise but lack the conviction of sure craftsmanship.

Coming as it does on the heels of the annual salon at the Academy, the show acquires something of the flavor of a Salon des Refusés, although many of the works were not submitted to the jury of the parent institution.

The most striking canvas exhibited comes from William Goodell, and is titled "Young Dancer." With body placed in angular composition, the pose serves to stress similarity of movement between the modern art of the brush and that of the dance. Viewpoints are strikingly similar, with strong emphasis on the geometric.

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From the standpoint of color, also, the canvas is vividly arresting. A bright yellow dress intensifies the corn yellow of long hair; while the background is of dark blue splashed with large, many-pointed red stars. Although pigments are startling, the effect is well controlled.

Admirable, also, is Carl Lindborg's café scene, with seated figure against a multiple-figure background. There is fine tonal modulation. Sensitive overtones and undertones of red, olive green, brown and gray are held together by the unifying force of yellowish gold.

Pigmentally this canvas is at an opposite pole from another telling work in the annual, "At Belmont Mansion," by Virginia Armitage McCall. Here, emphasis is placed on whites—shadowed white of coat; white ribbon bow on black hat; white of table cloth; white and orange of flowers on the table; white of window woodwork, and beyond, a landscape vista of green park and grayish city distance.

From the standpoint of sheer poetic appeal, the most alluring canvas is "Night Wind" by Helen Lloyd Horter, painted in the tradition of America's great Albert P. Ryder. A dark, lone figure on darkly massed foreground rocks stands against sea and sky, with a ringed white moon striking through midnight blue and silvering clouds in the dark sky.

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Two landscapes of particular interest are "Irrigation," by Katharine McCormick, a sinuously woven composition with winding ribbon road, reservoirs of water and terraces banked against the blue sea, and "Philadelphia Suburb," by Florence Standish Whiting, accorded the Fellowship Gold Metal Award, with money prize of $50. With its woodsy, intense colors and its little woodgatherer among great tree trunks, it provides admirable contrast for "Irrigation," in which colors are clear, vivid and high keyed.

A marine with tang of the salt sea, "Ebb Tide," by Frederic Nunn, painter of the New Jersey coast, won the May Audubon Post prize of $50.

As in most exhibitions where the work of younger artists is given a hearing, there are echoes of many different masters, European and American. Especially noticeable is the Van Gogh influence in "Grandpa's Shoes," by Esther Kee.

Young girls combing their hair are also favorite subject matter, and have been since the days of Renoir. Of this type the best handled is Henry Cooper's study in red browns and vermilions, "Girl Plaiting Hair."

Only a few of the exhibitors show bent toward illustration. Theodore van Soelen's Mexican composition, "Fiesta," is the most interesting of such attempts. How different may be two artists' approach to similar material is suggested in comparison of this canvas with Paul Gill's "Indian Laurel Tree," another Mexican study painted last summer when Mr. Gill and his wife, Sue May Gill (also represented in the Fellowship annual) made a 6000-mile trek through Mexico. Where van Soelen finds prime interest in characterization against a background of figure and landscape pageantry, Gill is primarily interested in color, with no emphasis upon story context.

A figure-teeming composition, "Subway Steps," by Walter Gardner, possesses much the same quality as the Lindborg canvas, using similar color range.

Sculpture, unfortunately, is sparse and negligible. D. G.

Margaret Anglin in 'Fresh Fields'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FARCE of a type that perennially holds the stage is "Fresh Fields." Again we have comic contrasts between the hearty commoners and the effete aristocrats, with the marriageable couples paired off at the end by romance, which levels all ranks.

Margaret Anglin has the acting authority needed to face again that familiar device of taking in boarders to make both ends meet in a London mansion that Lady Mary Crabbe can no longer keep up. She has the command of genial mockery that makes all the more ludicrous by contrast the elegant artificiality of Lady Mary's sister, Lady Lilian (Mary Sargent). Miss Anglin has even the resources for freshening that device that is older than "Much Ado About Nothing" by which hesitant lovers are brought together by assuring them each in turn privately that the other is pining of unrequited affection. And so the fortunes of Lady Mary are saved, for she marries off Lady Lilian to the he-man from Australia. Lady Mary's son, Tim, kisses at last the he-man's niece, Una, and in a flash knows that she is the girl for him, though up to then he had been looking steadily down his nose at her gaucheries. Una is refreshing on her own account, as she plunges about the drawing room upsetting things, and as realized by the breezy and adroit acting of Agnes Doyle. Tim, too, is a pleasure to contemplate, so agreeably can Derek Fairman do little or nothing according to the author's directions. Probably his best moment came when he had a chance to smile. Others in the well-rehearsed company include Audrey Ridgwell, Philip Tonge, Elwynn Harvey, Boyd Davis and Lilian Talbot.

Miss Anglin is a sufficient excuse for the play's presentation. Even when she must hold the stage for long periods with mere wisps of action to work with she exemplifies the solid body of acting that resides in an ability to characterize a part mentally. Watch the repertory of Anglin laughs, and you will see that Lady Mary's every mood has a phase of expression peculiar to itself. The actress brings out all those half-lights and innuendos that lie between the lines of the play. Miss Anglin comes out firmly with every stroke in her frothy role, and sounds clearly those little snappers with which Mr. Novello ends each of the fragments used in building up his play. She even manages to find a flash or two of poetry in passages that call upon her to visualize absent scenes. E. C. S.

Empire Theater—Richard Aldrich and Alfred de Liagre Jr. present Margaret Anglin in Fresh Fields, by Ivor Novello; staged by Mr. deLiagre, beginning Feb. 10, 1936.

The new Arts Theater at Cambridge, England, was opened early in February with a flying visit from Miss Ninette de Valois and the Vic-Wells Ballet company from London. This theater, situated in the center of the town, will seat 600 people, and its orchestra pit will hold 40 instrumentalists. The policy of the theater is to present the best in cinema, drama, opera and ballet.

Norwegian Paintings

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

CONTEMPORARY Norwegian Paintings, on view at the International Art Center, 310 Riverside Drive, until Feb. 26, make an impressive note in the current exhibition season. For this Norwegian show is something apart in its domination by recent European tendencies—in its echoes of German expressionism and its continuance in a northern setting of the color and design tendencies of the Matisse following. A third and earlier inclination toward an international style that was the outgrowth of impressionism in landscape and of the Parisian nineteenth century type of portrait painting that spread through the world from Julien's academy is to be noticed in the work of some of the older men.

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There is a wide difference between the styles of two pictures by Erik Werenskiold, who is credited with laying in the eighties the foundations for contemporary painting in Norway. His portrait of Ibsen, started in 1895, departs not at all in its large fundamentals from the smooth, craftsmanlike commission picture that can be traced through many countries in similarly handsome objective performance. The artist worked on this picture as late as 1927, and it is pleasant to notice that he has not lost the simplicity and strength of his original plan, however much he may have put into use his later developments in the plastic use of color.

His "Haymakers," dated 1935, is a full departure from the earlier day of Munich, Barbizon and Dutch influences in landscape. Here is the twentieth-century note, as it took form out of the abandonment of the illustration phases of genre, most noticeable in its use of colorations and explicit subjects that would reproduce well in black and white. This new expressive tendency so rejoiced in its medium, paint, that it resulted in pictures that looked like meaningless daubs when an attempt was made to represent them by photography. Until improvements in color reproductions came along, it was impossible to get any true notion of such painting away from the originals.

Contemporary painting in Norway, of course, has long had a leader of international repute, Edvard Munch, here represented by three pictures. Self-taught, he placed himself by his own sympathies and intuitions in the fresher currents of his time. In the nineties he was in the first tide of the expressionist movement in Germany, even to being credited with causing, by his Berlin exhibition of 1892, the schism of the Berliner Künstlerverein, which led to the foundation of the Berliner Sezession.

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Munch's freedom from the cooler realism of his times, even in his beginnings, is disturbing to those who look for the gentler emotionalisms in painting. When his pictures were shown in the United States years ago there were protests against his hot colorings, his imaginative extensions of the hues of nature, his treatment of flesh for its decorative values in a compositional scheme, without regard for the naturalistic tints to be generally expected.

"Three Girls on a Bridge" illustrates Munch's command of summarizations that never have had an arbitrary air. "Sister and Brother," a double portrait by Halfdan Stroem, attains to spontaneity of pose. Renoir has proved a good schoolmaster to Soeren Onsager in "Sewing Room." How broadly a picture may be painted, if the essentials are seen with certainty, is evident in Henrik Lund's "Mother of the Artist." Lights and darks in terms of color values makes something personal out of "American Ivy," by Rudolf Thygesen. In Axel Revold's "The Fishermen Put Out to Sea" is conveyed to an outlander something of the meaning of the annual departure of all the active sailors of a town for a long voyage to distant fishing grounds.

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Per Krohg's "Hoar Frost" attains to large decorative quality in its assembling of its pictorial woodland forms in well-knit planes, with the faces of two foresters glowing in the reflection of their campfire. Chromatics that would be worthy of a follower of Munch animate "Landscape from Lom," by Hugo L. Mohr.

Actuality is successfully relied upon for interest in the harsh portrait, "Farmer and Child," by Dagfin Werenskiold. A pleasant contrast between lamp light and dusk is the subject of an interior with two figures, "Twilight," by Alf Rolfsen. "Horses," by Ridley Borchgrevink—two rough farm animals galloping across the gray heath at the misty purple end of day—is strong in its feeling for release in violent movement.

Concert and Opera in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

TWO distinguished matinées of music for the piano have drawn large houses at Carnegie Hall (Feb. 8) and at the Town Hall (Feb. 11). Josef Hofmann made one of his infrequent appearances on the former occasion. Miss Myra Hess returned to the local scene on the latter.

One tires of always saying the same things about Mr. Hofmann, and yet it would be a calamity if he should give one cause for saying anything else! At this recital his celebrated technic was in prime condition and he once more provided an engrossing object lesson in the mastery of the keyboard.

For one listener, at any rate, the features of a typically Hofmannesque program were the D minor Variations of Handel, which opened it, Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, op. 110, and the 24 preludes that constitute Chopin's opus 28.

Nothing could have been more Handelian and of the period than the pianist's deft finger-work and graceful phrasing in the variations. In the sonata he played as though for himself, exploring in reverent spirit its other-wordly arcana. Of course he built up the fugue in majesty and might.

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To hear all the 24 preludes in question performed in immediate and relentless succession is a prospect not to be envisaged lightly. But when a Josef Hofmann brings to bear on them his profound musicianship, his searching knowledge and his unsurpassed resources of tone, the prospect is turned into a high privilege. Mr. Hofmann held the audience spellbound, and after the double dozen added the C-sharp minor Prelude, op. 45.

The English pianist had recourse for her program to the three immutable B's, Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, into whose august company she introduced the congenial figure of Robert Schumann, placing him in due chronological order between Beethoven and Brahms.

Beethoven's piano sonatas have come in for special attention here this season, but there has been no finer performance of any of them than that accorded the D minor Sonata, op. 31, No. 2, by Miss Hess—a surpassing achievement alike in general conception and in finely wrought detail.

One remarked in particular Miss Hess's feeling for the capricious contrasts, the abrupt shiftings of color and mood, that are the very life and drama of this sonata, and also the variety and exquisite sureness of her shading.

She gave great pleasure, too, through her treatment of Bach's C minor Fantasia and B-flat Partita (No. 1). Nor was she any less at home in five Albumblätter by Schumann and the "Handel" Variations and Fugue of Brahms.

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On the evening of the 12th, in Carnegie Hall, Artur Schnabel reached the last recital but one in his series devoted to the piano sonatas of Beethoven. The event of this occasion proved to be the highly dramatic account of the Hammerklavier" Sonata (op. 106). Less well suited to the pianist's abilities was the so-called "Moonlight" Sonata.

The New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, with Miss Antonia Brico as conductor and Toscha Seidel, violinist, as soloist, gave another of its subscription concerts on the evening of the 11th in Carnegie Hall. Ernest Bloch's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, with Miss Joyce Barthelson to play the piano obbligato, furnished the most important artistically of the evening's contributions. Mr. Seidel chose for his number the Mendelssohn Concerto, which some of the listeners felt would have profited by further rehearsal with the orchestra, and the program provided also Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture and Glazounoff's symphonic poem, "Stenka Razine."

Co-incidentally with the official announcement by the Philharmonic-Symphony Society that Arturo Toscanini will not conduct for it next season, came the society's concert of the evening of the 13th with the illustrious batonist at his accustomed post. Since the large audience was surely unaware of the late communiqué, there was no special ovation. But it did applaud thunderously the resplendent setting forth of Ravel's brilliant orchestral version of Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," which concluded the program.

Also listed were a Concerto Grosso for strings, cembalo and organ, entitled "Winter," by Vivaldi (one of a set of four treating of the seasons), which was published 200 years ago; the new Fourth Symphony of Albert Roussel, which Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra had introduced here last month; Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela," and Dvořák's Slavic Dance, No. 6, in D major—all done admirably.

"Winter," which could hardly have been made known to us on a wintrier or more tempestuous night, proved to be a remarkable piece of tone-painting for its period, and at the same time engagingly melodious. The prominent and exacting part for solo violin received expert treatment from Mishel Piastro, concertmaster of the orchestra. Apparently "Winter" had never been performed in New York before. The edition used was Bernardino Molinari's.

The most interesting of recent occurrences at the Metropolitan Opera House has been the début as a member of the company of Miss Dusolina Giannini in the name part of "Aïda." Though widely known in concert the country over, till the matinée of the 12th the Philadelphia-born soprano had never sung in opera in America—only in Europe. Now that omission is certain to be repaired many fold, for Miss Giannini proved herself to be an accomplished operatic artist, acting as well as singing an unusually good Aïda.

That evening, in "Carmen," René Maison had as Don José his first French part here, acquitting himself well in every respect except complete vocal freedom. On the evening of the 8th "Pagliacci" achieved a record of lateness in returning to the active list. The laggard favorite had as chief singers Mr. Martinelli (Canio), Mr. Bonelli (Tonio) and Mme. Burke (Nedda).

'The Amateur Gentleman'

By Harold Hobson

London

AN ADMIRABLE but overlengthy film, "The Amateur Gentleman" is the first picture to be made by the Criterion company, a new producing organization sponsored by Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. It might be described as a Regency detective story, for its hero, Barnabas Barty, son of old Glorious John Barty, who had been a famous pugilist in his youth, is occupied almost throughout in discovering evidence that will prove his father innocent of the robbery which seems likely to lead to his hanging.

The action begins in an inn, and ends in an inn, and takes young Barnabas through many colorful scenes. To save his father, Barnabas ingratiates himself with high society, takes part in tableaux vivants before the Prince Regent, bandies repartee with the same august being, knocks out Belcher, the Lincoln Butcher, in a prize fight, runs away with the daughter of a Marquess, makes a Hogarthian visit to a London prison, and has a hand-to-hand scuffle with a carter. He is played by Mr. Fairbanks with no end of an air. He is accompanied by the faithful Natty Bell, presented by Mr. Gordon Harker with that peculiar form of hang-dog humor that has made him famous on stage and screen.

It cannot be said that Barnabas shows great natural aptitude for detective work. His method of tracking down the young Lord Ronald is typical of his enormous but somewhat clumsy thoroughness. Wishing to find out whether Ronald is the writer of an incriminating document, which is obviously from the pen of the real thief, Barnabas can think of no subtler proceeding than to become Ronald's most intimate friend, and in several months win from him some £25,000 more than he possesses, thus forcing him to set his name to an I. O. U.

This is typical of the somewhat slow and simple movements of the story, which is adapted by Miss Clemence Dane from a novel by Mr. Jeffery Farnol. Mr. Farnol's tales have an abundance of energy and vigor, but they are apt to be rather floridly written. This floridity has been happily excised from the film, except in one scene, in which Mr. Fairbanks walks down a village street in the morning sunshine with somewhat too breezy a swing of the arms and an exaggeratedly exuberant air.

The photography is very fine. The prison scenes and the prize-ring pictures are composed in the temper of Hogarth, and their smoky, crowded, squalid atmosphere is successfully transplanted from the "Rake's Progress." Moreover, they are happily contrasted with some equisite scenes of English roads and lanes in the mists of early morning, when a cold, gray light breaks slowly over a coach and horses.

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Players for Umpires—Detroit at Boston Garden Tonight—'Bike' Paths Wanted

League-Leading Red Wings Face Boston Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston	Detroit
Beattie, lw	rw, Aurie
Weiland, c	c, Barry
Clapper, rw	lw, Starr
Hollett, ld	rd, Young
Shore, rd	ld, McDonald
Thompson, g	g, Smith

Boston alternates—Cowley, O'Neil, Kaminsky, Duguid, Runge, Motter, Graham, Siebert. Detroit alternates—H. Kilrea, Howe, Pettinger, Goodfellow, Bowman, Sorrell, Kelly, W. Kilrea.

A disastrous road trip in which the locals dropped two games to American division teams, Detroit and Chicago, must be wiped out by home game victories. Beginning tonight, when the Detroit Red Wings invade the Boston Garden, the Bruins need to triumph.

In two previous games here between Boston and Detroit, the locals have gained the upper hand, winning 4 to 1 and 2 to 0. Apart from the actual value of victories at this stage of the race, the feature of tonight's battle is the continued rivalry of Marty Barry vs. Cooney Weiland.

Pro and Con

Barry and Weiland centered for Boston and Detroit, respectively, last season, and were traded during the off-season. Since then discussions pro and con have raged among critics on each occasion in which the two faced each other. Barry holds the most recent edge by virtue of scoring the only goal to beat the Bruins in Detroit last Thursday.

The Red Wings have played steady hockey all season, and have held the lead in the American division most of the way. They have won 17 and tied seven in 34 games played. Only 10 games have been lost by Jack Adams's team, which is three less than any other club in either division.

Tonight their greatest scoring line of Herb Lewis, Barry and Larry Aurie will be broken up. Lewis was unable to make the trip and in his place is Wilf Starr, rugged winger from the Detroit farm team, the Olympics. Starr has played here many times before, having been a member of Rangers and Springfield, as well as having played here with Detroit.

Smith in Goal

Because of the absence of Lewis it is likely that Hec Kilrea, Gordon Pettinger and Syd Howe will take first-line rating tonight, with Johnny Sorrell, Wally Kilrea and Pete Kelly serving on a second line. The defense combinations find Doug Young with Bucko McDonald and Ebbie Goodfellow with Scotty Bowman. Normie Smith will guard the nets.

Boston's Bruins will take the ice with the same personnel as last week, Flash Hollett will pair with Eddie Shore in front of Tiny Thompson and the usual starting line of Dit Clapper, Weiland and Red Beattie will faceoff. The new second line of Bill Cowley in between Peggy O'Neil and Lorne Duguid will follow. Paul Runge, Max Kaminsky and Alex Motter comprise the third line. Babe Siebert and Teddy Graham will be the relief defensemen.

Going into this game the Bruins are half a game behind the Rangers for third place and 1½ games in back of the second-place Chicago Black Hawks. Chicago plays Canadiens at Montreal tonight, but Rangers do not play until Thursday.

Ready for a 'Spin' Around the Hub

Lower Right: By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Charles F. Travis, Capt. Walter Kendall, Fred St. Onge, the Late F. I. Perreault, M. C. Morris and Malcolm Bridgman. Inset—Bridgman, President of Boston Bicycle Club

Boston Bicycle Club Marks 58th Year at Annual Banquet

Almost anyone nowadays hearing of a bicycle club would chuckle and say that such an organization hasn't any place in this world of fast moving motorcars. They might go so far as to say that there isn't any such club now in existence. But here's where they'd be wrong. For right in Boston there is the oldest bicycle club in America. And next to the Pickwick Bicycle Club in London, England—oh yes, they have bicycle clubs there too—it is the oldest in the world.

Saturday night the Boston Bicycle Club held its annual dinner at which its 58th consecutive year as an active organization was marked. Established in 1878 this club has had, in peak years, as many as 500 members. Now, of course, members have dwindled off to 75, and many of these are in distant cities. But don't think for one moment that this group of local pedal pushers is just sitting around and talking over old times. Not by a long shot!

President of Club

Drop into the office of Malcolm L. Bridgman on the tenth floor at 40 Court Street some day and hear what he has to say on the subject. And he should know what he is talking about, for he is the president of the club.

The first remark will be in defense of the great game of bicycle riding.

"And it isn't through yet," he told the Monitor interviewer pounding his fist on the desk. "No sir-ree. The only thing that is holding more people back from bicycle riding is that they have no place to ride in safety. There are too many automobiles."

The next question asked of Mr. Bridgman was, "What is there to be done about it?"

Bicycle Paths Needed

"That's just what concerns us fellows that have bicycle riding interest at heart. We are hoping to be able to get the State of Massachusetts to provide bicycle paths. Why shouldn't there be?" he asked sitting forward expectantly in his swivel chair.

A shrug from the reporter.

"Take the number of miles devoted to equestrians. If we had a small portion of that for bicycle riders it would be fine. And incidentally, there are about 50 bicycle riders to one horseback rider."

Mr. Bridgman went on further to point out that the Boston and Maine Railroad was doing an excellent thing by conducting trains in the summer for those who like to peddle through the country.

This veteran bicycle rider went back to the old days, days when he first took up riding.

Owned Nickel-Plated Bicycle

"Sure it was a high-wheel bike I learned on, and a beauty, too. It cost $150 when new. Why, I can remember one bike I had was all nickel plated. I used to take it out for about an hour and spend the rest of the afternoon shining it up."

Mr. Bridgman doesn't ride much now, although he did ride two years ago when the club had its last famous "wheel about the hub." They have had to give this up and go by bus due to heavy traffic conditions, but they wouldn't miss the get-together for the world.

In his younger days he used to pedal from Boston to New York and return and never think about it being a difficult task. It was the vigorous exercise which bike riding afforded that prompted his many long rides.

"Why look here," he said pulling two large scrapbooks from under a table, "this will show you what bicycle riding meant in my day."

"Those Were the Days"

Page after page of clippings dating back to 1895 came to view. Many of them told of the various feats of Mr. Bridgman and his bicycle.

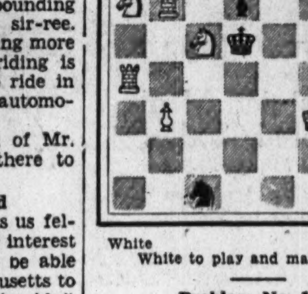
"Yes," he said, "it's great to recall bygone days by these old clippings, but it's going to be still better to see groups of bicycle riders pedaling down paths especially built for them. And I sincerely hope that that time won't be so very far away."

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1801
By W. I. Kennard

Black 11 Pieces

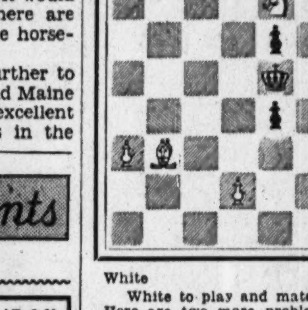


White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1802
By W. I. Kennard

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

Here are two more problems, each over 30 years old, by the veteran Melrose problemist.

End-Game No. 293

Black 9 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in about eight (Place white P at QB2 at QB5 to make strictly sound)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1799. Q-Q6
No. 1800. 1. R-QB P-Q4
2. R-K2
1. —— K-Q4
2. K-B3

End-Game No. 291. White wins: 1 KtxKP, BxQ; 2 KtxKtch, PxKt; 3 BxPch, K-B; 4 B-R6 mate. If 2 . . . K-B; 3 Kt (K5)-Q7ch, etc. Actually the game continued 1 . . . PxKt; 2 QxB, and White was able to win in about 20 moves. This variation is not so important as seeing and appreciating the combination.

End-Game

A common expression in chess-club small talk is "brilliant but unsound." Here is possibly the ultimate in such brilliance. Loyd, the famous problemist, was playing Golmayo in the Paris tournament of 1867. He announced a mate in eight, which his opponent, after due consideration, conceded. But the mate is not there. It is necessary to move the QBP from QB2 to QB5 to make the mate absolutely forced! "Brilliant but unsound."

Notes

Plans for the United States championship tournament are gradually being fixed. There will be 17 entries, of whom the following are admitted without preliminary qualifying: Dake, Kashdan, Fine, Reshevsky, Horowitz, Kupchik, Edward Lasker, Kevitz, and Herman Steiner. The other eight places are to be filled from a qualifying tournament to begin Saturday, March 28, 1936, in New York City.

In the championship tournament there shall be five prizes: First $600, second $400, third $250, fourth $150, fifth $100.

A reader inquires about correspondence chess. The best way to learn about this intriguing form of chess activity is to write W. F. James, secretary-tournament director of the Correspondence Chess League of America, 219 East Main Street, Cherokee, Iowa. This organization publishes a bulletin that reveals its wide scope. In addition to sponsoring the England-United States correspondence match, about to begin, it offers numerous tournaments to fit all interests and all classes of players.

Massachusetts Championship

Washington's Birthday is a day of great chess activity the country over. In Boston, at the Boston City Club, there will be six events: A major tournament, the state championship; a minor tournament; an interscholastic tournament, under 19; an interscholastic tournament, under 15; a ladies' championship, and a rapid-transit tournament. This is the first time a ladies' championship has been attempted.

Short games are likely to be more interesting for the average reader than longer games, with more fight to them. This game, from a recent German championship, shows White forcing a quick win with an early mid-game combination, made possible only because Black failed to consider its consequences.

French Defense

Richter White	Brinkmann Black	Richter White	Brinkmann Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 CastlesQR	P-KR3(a)
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	12 P-Q5	P-K4
3 P-K4	PxP	13 Kt-K6	PxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-Q2	14 PxP	Castles
5 Kt-KB3	KKt-B3	15 QxKt	Q-Kt4ch
6 B-KKt5	B-K2	16 K-Kt	QR-K
7 KtxKtch	BxKt	17 QxQBP	R-K2
8 Q-Q2	P-QKt3	18 R-Q7	QxP
9 B-Kt5	BxB	19 R-QB	R-QB
10 KtxB	B-Kt2	20 R-Q8ch	Resigns

(a) This allows the combination. Better 11 . . . P-QB3.

As a rule, when a good player loses to a master, he does not lose in the opening. In this game from the recent Hastings tournament, the victim goes along pretty well up to about his twenty-fifth move. Then he gets an idea. This enables his opponent to win, for the idea paved the way for a damaging counter-attack.

Sicilian Defense

Alexander White	Flohr Black	Alexander White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	19 Kt-K3	Kt-K2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	20 P-B4	K-Kt
3 P-KKt3	P-KKt3	21 Q-B2	B-R3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 QR-K	Q-B2
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	23 K-Kt	R-R2
6 KKt-K2	B-Q2	24 Q-Q	K-R
7 Castles	Q-B	25 P-KKt4	PxP
8 Kt-Q5	P-KR4	26 PxP	P-K4
9 P-KR3	R-QKt	27 P-B5	KtPxP
10 K-R2	Kt-R3	28 KPxP	R-Kt
11 P-QB3	P-QKt4	29 Q-B3	B-B3
12 P-Q4	K-B	30 Q-K2	Q-Kt2
13 B-K3	P-B5	31 PxP	PxP
14 B-Kt5	Kt-KKt	32 BxB	QxB
15 B-Q2	Kt-B3	33 Q-Kt2	BxKtch
16 KtxKt	BxKt	34 BxB	RxP
17 Kt-B4	B-Kt2	Resigns	
18 Kt-Q5	P-K3		

Collins Would Turn Players Into Umpires

Better, if not bigger umpires are just around the proverbial corner for big league baseball, if a suggested plan by Eddie Collins is carried out.

The American and National Leagues are always on the lookout for umpire talent. Several of the present-day arbiters rank with the best, but there are admittedly a few weak spots on the staffs of both circuits. Hank O'Days and Bill Klems are as scarce as customers at Shibe Park.

For at least two years, Collins voiced belief that all big leaguers should be given a chance to qualify as an umpire when they have reached the end of their playing days, and now he is beginning to see results. Particularly the 10-year men, says the Red Sox general manager, should be considered for such positions, because any man who is good enough to stay in the majors for that length of time, certainly knows what baseball is all about.

Collins took his proposal to Tommy Connolly, umpire-in-chief of the American League. He suggested that the junior circuit sign to a contract any player who appeared to possess the qualities necessary in a capable umpire, and "farm" him to a minor league of lower classification for experience.

"We farm out players," said Collins recently, "Why not umpires? Any old-time ball player would be starting from scratch with the indicator—at least the fundamentals and rules of the game would be set firmly in his head. Of course, a great player would not necessarily make an umpire. Some of the best have failed in this respect. But a big leaguer would have a tremendous advantage over the fellow who never was 'up there.' Also, a move of this kind would partly solve the age-old problem of what to do with ball players when they have finished playing."

George Pipgras, former Red Sox and Yankee pitcher, will carry the indicator in the New York-Pennsylvania League during the coming season, thanks to Collins. The American League did the same for Fred Marberry last year, although the big fellow has since decided to try a comeback with the Giants.

Hockey Briefs

There is more than a little dramatic touch in this American division race of the N. H. L. Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, is battling brother Frank, manager of the Boston Bruins, for third place in the league and the right to enter the playoffs.

Lester has seen his once great team falter this season, partly because of mishaps, but largely because his dependables, veteran campaigners since the start of the team, have not maintained past standards. Bill Cook, high scorer for years, failed to score, and Bun Cook has been forced out of the lineup for weeks due to illness.

Rangers came into existence in the 1927-28 season and not once since that time has Lester, known as the "Silver Fox," been left out of the playoffs. Right now he is more nearly out of them than at any time since the team began operating. He has altered his lineup frequently and now has veterans to score goals and youngsters to speed up the back-checking.

Brother Frank has had his difficulties in Boston. Disagreements with Art Ross, general manager, and failure of the team to get away to a good start, were bothersome factors. Now the team is making a gallant struggle to beat out brother Lester's sextet for the post-season play. Frank is anxious to see the Bruins show well because of circulating rumors that this is his last fling here.

Of course there is always the possibility that both brothers will climax their season to a degree of satisfaction—if both can beat out the Chicago Black Hawks. Detroit is assured of a place and the others are striving game after game for advantage.

Downes, Ormsby Agree To Coach Under Dobie

Gil Dobie, former Cornell football coach, coming to Boston College next fall, will have Harry Downes and Bill Ormsby for assistants, according to an announcement from John P. Curley, graduate manager of B. C. Both men have agreed to work under the new football mentor.

Downes was head coach of the Eagles last fall and at one time was all-America center candidate through his great play for B. C. He will be Dobie's backfield assistant and Ormsby, former Brown star, who has coached the Boston College ends for eight years, probably will handle the end situation under Dobie's instruction.

College Basketball Results

Carnegie 38, West Virginia 26.
Dartmouth 37, Cornell 27.
Geo. Washington 33, Westminster 25.
Illinois 39, Northwestern 38.
Iowa 32, Wisconsin 25.
Kansas State 41, Iowa State 25.
Muhlenberg 23, Lehigh 21.

Rose Signs With Giants

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18 (AP)—Gene Rose, who starred at end with the University of Tennessee football team last fall, yesterday said he had signed a contract with the New York Giants, professional football team, for the 1936 season.

Moses Signs Contract

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 18 (AP)—Wally Moses, hard-hitting outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics, said yesterday he had signed his 1936 contract and was ready to leave for spring training in Florida.

College Track Result

Bowdoin 96½, Colby 29½.

Sporting Around the Hub

Squash Racquets Players Named for Nationals

Boston will again be represented in the United States squash racquets championships. The tournament will be held this year in Hartford, Conn., beginning Saturday and concluding Sunday. The courts of the Hartford Golf Club and Trinity College will be used.

Staff Photo

A. M. Sonnabend

The Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association will send J. Lindsay Ware and Richard V. Wakeman, both of the Union Boat Club, and John M. Hall of the Harvard Club to the individual competition. Last year the Boston district elected to enter Wakeman and Hall.

The players on the five-man team which will represent Boston in the national championships this week end are Sherman H. Howes, John G. Cornish Jr., A. M. Sonnabend, all of the Harvard Club; Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club, and E. H. Hoehn of the University Club.

Late this afternoon the Harvard Club will play the Union Boat Club Blues in the second Class A playoff for the interclub championship of the Massachusetts S. R. A. The Harvard Club team needs only two individual matches to clinch the title, which was won last season by Harvard University. In the first playoff, Harvard Club scored a 5-to-1 victory.

Boston Swimming Meet

Followers of the swimming sport will see the Worcester Women's Swimming Association go after the national junior 200-yard relay championship at the Boston Y. M. C. A. pool on Saturday night. The occasion will be the fifteenth annual swimming meet of the Boston Swimming Association.

Three other championships are to be decided. They are the New England senior 100-yard backstroke and New England junior 50-yard freestyle for women and the New England junior 50-yard freestyle for men.

There will be 10 races in all and, to top off the program, Mary Sadowski and Paul Snyder, New England senior diving champions and both members of the B. S. A., will give exhibitions.

Kelly Visits Hub

Greater Boston billiard fans and students are watching championship play this week. George Kelly of Philadelphia, United States pocket billiard champion, here to play in a series of exhibition matches and to give free instruction as part of the national "Better Billiards" program, continues the demonstration.

His schedule for the remainder of the week:

Tonight — Columbia Billiard Company, 558 Columbia Road, Dorchester, 7 p. m.; Morton Billiard Rooms, 713 Morton Street, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday—Twentieth Century Rooms, 7 p. m.; Morton Recreation, 700 Morton Street, Dorchester, 11:15 p. m.

Thursday — Everett Square Billiard Academy, 8 p. m.; Al Lacy's, Chelsea, 10:30 p. m.

Friday—Central Bowling Alleys, Worcester, 7 p. m.; Dedham Bowling Alleys, 9:45 p. m.

Saturday—Paramount Billiard Academy, 3 p. m.; Oxford Club, Lynn, 7:30 p. m.

Huskies to Elect Captain

Johnny Bialek of Ipswich, high scorer and fast wing of the 1935-36 Northwestern varsity hockey team stands a good chance of being elected captain of the 1936-37 Husky team. The varsity team will hold its annual dinner and election at the Hotel Lenox Thursday night. Bialek scored 13 goals for Northeastern during the season just closed. The Huskies won only two games, tied one and lost six.

Here and There

George P. Marshall of Washington, owner of the Boston Redskins in the National Professional Football League, has been elected president of a corporation which plans to build an enclosed four-mile automobile racing course at Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island . . . Thousands of skiing fans who attended the indoor exhibitions staged in the Boston Garden this winter remember Strand Mikkelson of Greenfield . . . He finished second in the New England professional championship at the Ayer Ski Hill last week end . . . The winner was Clarence Olsen, skiing instructor at Williams College . . . M. I. T.'s basketball team meets Clark tomorrow night and Vermont on Friday . . . The Engineers have fared well on the court this winter and appear certain of two more victories . . . Boston University's basketers will journey to Providence tomorrow to meet Brown's basketball team, which has not seen action for five weeks.

Fencing at Harvard

The Harvard varsity fencing team will open its season against the Peroy Salle d'Armes at 8 o'clock in the Indoor Athletic Building in Cambridge tonight. . . . The teams will use three weapons—foils, épée and sabre. . . . Johnny Mills of Medford beat Pop Warner of Salem, 125 to 44, in the opening match of the New England professional pocket billiard tournament at Shanley's Recreation Hall last evening. . . . Buckey O'Brien meets Rocco Mayo of Providence this afternoon and John McHale of Roxbury meets Ed Dawson tonight at 8:30. . . . Four catchers and 10 pitchers reported yesterday to Coach Fred Mitchell of the Harvard varsity baseball team for the initial practice of the season at the Briggs' Cage. . . . Because of a mishap, Capt. Stanley Johnson, crack broad jumper of the Massachusetts Tech track team, will not compete in the National A. A. U. meet in New York Saturday. . . . Johnson will be rested for the indoor intercollegiates to be held early next month.

Red Sox vs. Holy Cross

The Boston Red Sox, Boston Bees, Boston University, Tufts, Harvard and Boston College are included on the Holy Cross baseball schedule just announced. . . . The Worcester college team will open the season against the Red Sox on April 9 and on the 13th will meet the Boston Nationals. . . . Boston College will play the Crusaders in Newton on the 8th of June and then will journey to Worcester to close the schedule on the following day.

Events Tonight

College Hockey—At Boston Arena, Boston College vs. St. Anselm's and Boston University vs. Massachusetts Technology, 7:30.

Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Bruins vs. Detroit, 8:30.

Badminton Tourney At University Club

Next Monday will see the start of the annual Greater Boston badminton championship tournament, to be staged on the University Club courts, with competition in men's singles, men's doubles, women's singles, women's doubles and mixed doubles.

Entries for the tournament, which is open to all players in the Greater Boston area, close Thursday with Jack Brewer at the University Club.

The present champions: Men's singles, M. S. Houghton; men's doubles, Houghton and C. R. Hutchinson; women's singles, Mrs. Priscilla Bartol Grace (won in 1934, no competition in 1935); women's doubles, Laura Robbins and Martha Seabury; mixed doubles, Mary Whittemore and Phil Richardson.

New Haven Bulldogs Win

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18 (AP)—Flashing a fast attack in the fourth period, the New Haven Bulldogs turned back the Providence Bears, 6—2, in a national roller hockey game at Infantry Hall here last night. The teams battled through a scoreless first period and were tied at half time, 1—1. New Haven took the lead on McLaughlin's angle-shot in the third period, but Providence evened matters in the first few minutes of the fourth, only to fall before the visitors' last-period bombardment.

Wightman Cup Dates

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The British Lawn Tennis Association today announced June 12 and 13 as the dates and Wimbledon as the site for the renewal of the Wightman Cup series between teams of American and British women stars.

Cox and Frew Aid Canadiens

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the Canadian-American Hockey League have allowed the "crippled" Canadiens of the N. H. L. the services of Goaler Abbie Cox and Irvine Frew, defense player, for the Montreal team's game with Chicago at the Montreal Forum tonight. Cox and Frew are slated to join the Indians in Boston Thursday, when they will oppose the Boston Cubs.

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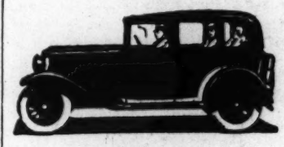

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MEN trip not on the mountains, they trip on ant hills.
—"HWAE NAN"

Daily Features

HE WHO loves best his fellow man Is loving God the holiest way he can.
—ALICE CARY

'Filet of Sole'

Monitor Camera Club From Jules Cern, New York City
A Taste for Shoes

Lines About Leaders—V

Charles Dickens

DICKENS achieved an unrivaled success as a novelist.
We love him because we make friends of his characters.
We love him because we regard him as everybody's friend.
This celebrated writer was born in England on Feb. 7, 1812.
He came from parents utterly undistinguished on both sides.
His father was a good clerk, but he could not settle anywhere:
He moved to London; he moved to Chatham; he kept moving!
Of school Charles had very little; of college none at all.
But he read while others slept; he observed while others looked.
And such keenness built an amazing background for the future.
Mr. Dickens was now shut up in a grim debtor's prison.
All things were sold, the books for little, the beds for "a song."
The child had nowhere to stay except in his father's cell.
At night he took a solitary walk to the garret where he slept.
He was 10 when he found some work in a blacking factory.
These were bitter days indeed; but glorious ones were in store.

HAPPILY, Mr. Dickens was expecting something "to turn up."
At last the clouds lifted, a legacy brought new hope.
He learned shorthand and became a parliamentary reporter.
Charles decided to follow the noteworthy example of his father.
Soon there was no better reporter than he in the whole press.
His unerring skill, his rapidity, and his energy were unique.
While reporting, he wrote Sketches under the pen name of Boz.
These Sketches, illustrated, brought about the Pickwick Papers.
Hereby Dickens proved his ability to image comic types.
Mr. Pickwick gained an immediate fame at home and abroad.
In a few months his author passed from poverty to affluence.
Life was opening before him: he had a home; he made friends.
He published stories which enthralled readers far and wide.
After Oliver Twist, he could leave his position of reporter.
Nicholas Nickleby came out with a sale of 50,000 copies.

A NEW era had begun; the middle class came into power.
Dickens belonged to that class by birth and by sympathy.
In practically no time he became one of England's great men.
A hearty letter from Washington Irving led him to America.
The country went wild over Boz; and Boz enjoyed it to the full.
Why did Dickens experience so swift and enduring a fame?
Because he made noble use of his extraordinary talent.
He denounced the bad schools and defended the poor child.
He exposed prison life and showed up the law's stupid delays.
He uncovered the rights of humanity and urged prompt reform.
David Copperfield remains his masterpiece as his own story.
A Tale of Two Cities is the most vivid image of a revolution.
The Christmas stories widely diffuse a beautiful kindliness.
Each of Dickens's works expresses a remarkable sense of reality.

IN 1858 Dickens began a series of readings from his books.
This induced him to sail to the States for the second time.
The readings encountered great success everywhere.
In later days Dickens edited a paper and several magazines.
Then he suddenly passed on in his home in Kent, June 7, 1870.
Figures speak better than words for his tremendous popularity.
England wondered how many of his books sold after he went.
The estimation was based on a period extending over 12 years.
It amounted to more than 4,239,000 volumes for Britain alone.
Many authors are read for self-improvement and for vainglory.
From first to last, Dickens's books are read for their own sake.

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Taking Out the Baby in India

Monitor Camera Club From R. M. Gorrie, Lahore, Punjab, India
Easier Than Wheeling Along Rough Himalayan Paths

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Buttons Gets a Tag

IT MUST have been his funny little eyes that made folks call him Buttons. They stood out like the two brown buttons on Danny's warm brown overcoat.

Many people who passed the busy corner which Buttons seemed to claim for his own learned to read

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Buttons Walked Ahead

the expressions of gratitude and helpfulness which appeared in his bright eyes.

Buttons appeared suddenly one day when Danny was about to cross the busy street to get to his school, and established himself as traffic policeman.

Danny had just stepped into the street when Buttons quickly raced in front of him and stopped him from racing in front of a fast moving car. Buttons stood there barking sharply until the way was clear. Then, wagging his tail in a most friendly fashion, he walked ahead of Danny across the street.

"So you're the new traffic cop," said Danny, patting the dog kindly. Buttons wagged his tail vigorously and started back across the street.

From that day, for many months, Buttons appeared at the street corner regularly whenever the children came to cross the street, either coming from or going to school.

Children began to look for Buttons each day and many of them brought him food from their homes. Buttons always accepted the food gratefully, but he never ate it until the children were safely escorted across the street.

"What makes Buttons act so strangely?" asked Danny one day when he and his mother were coming from school with the other children. Mother had been visiting school that afternoon.

"What do you mean?" asked Danny's mother.

"He doesn't rush out to meet us as he usually does. See, he acts as if he didn't want to be noticed."

"Perhaps he doesn't," replied his mother. "I have noticed several dog trucks out lately and, you know, Buttons has no tag."

"Oh, mother," said Danny, "would they take Buttons, really? Why, we couldn't get along without him. He's our traffic policeman."

"I hope he will be allowed to remain at his post," said Danny's mother, "perhaps we may find some way to see that he is. Have you told your teacher or principal how much Buttons helps the children at this corner?"

"Why, no," returned Danny, "I will tell about him tomorrow."

Just as soon as Danny mentioned Buttons several children had something to tell about the little dog and how he helped them get across the street safely. Everyone in the room wanted to aid Buttons, and they offered to bring pennies to help buy a tag which would prevent him from being carried away.

The next afternoon at 3 o'clock, half an hour earlier than usual, the children hurried happily to the corner with the school principal who carried a plain leather collar and tag for Buttons.

They were just in time. Only a moment before, the dog truck had pulled up to the corner where the alert Buttons lay crouched behind the waste container, and the catcher was then jumping out to get the dog and take him away.

"Oh, no," cried Danny, running to the driver eagerly. "Please don't take our traffic policeman."

Then the school principal showed the collar and tag he had obtained for Buttons, and he told the dog-catcher how this dog had escorted the children across the street day after day for many months.

"He earned his tag," said the dog-catcher kindly, getting into his truck to drive away.

And the children hugged Buttons happily and said, "Yes, Buttons certainly earned his tag."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hat Tins

A FRIEND of mine has found a very useful article to make for people living in small apartments with little cupboard room. She procures large tin lard cans at the grocery stores; then she paints them all over, mostly black. She then cuts out large designs from wallpaper, pastes them on the cans, and shellacs over them.

People are glad to buy these decorative cans for hat boxes; and they make an attractive ornament to stand in the corner of a bedroom. Then, when the lid is placed on, a small person can use it as a seat.
Mrs. Edna J. F.

In Lighter Vein

At Last

George, a little Negro boy, was habitually late for school. His mother, who was a servant, had Thursdays off, so kept him out of school every Thursday.

One Wednesday afternoon, as George was laboring with the sleeves of his overcoat, he drawled out to the teacher, "Ah'm absent tomawh, Miss Chapman."

The teacher replied with a smile, "Well, George, this is the first time I ever knew you to be ahead of yourself."

Speaking of Salaries

Actor: "What about the salary?"

Manager: "Suppose we call it £50 a week?"

"All right."

"Of course, you understand that £50 a week is merely what we call it—you will get £5.—*Dublin Opinion.*

Fresh From the Country

"Are these eggs fresh?"

"Sure, they're just in from the country."

"Yeh, but what country?"—*The Log.*

At $1.00 Each

If you do not like these jokes,
And their dryness makes you groan,
Just send in occasionally
Some good ones of your own.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Collecting Marbles

A SIMPLE party game that causes much hilarity is provided with the aid of tin pie plates, teaspoons, and a bowl of marbles. Players are required to kneel, two or four at a time, before the bowl, and are asked to pick up the marbles one at a time from the bowl with the spoons, and to place them in the pie plates, which are to be held on top of their heads.

The player who succeeds, amid the bumping of heads and elbows, and consequent laughter, in getting the greatest number of marbles in his plate wins the game. With the marbles rolling with each successive dip, and much cheering on the part of the onlookers, this stunt is not so simple as it appears. But what fun!
E. M. S.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

February (A. V., H.)—The correspondent writes:

While February is still with us, could you not stress the great importance of the needed *r* in the name? I know a teacher of English, a very careful speaker, who always says *Febuary*.

A person couldn't teach in our school unless he said *Feb'-roo-er-y*. Yes, and *li'-brer-y*.

"Unite . . . in unison" (N. J. B.)—The correspondent writes:

Is it correct to say: "Let us unite in silent prayer, to be followed by the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer in unison"?

The last two words would seem to be unnecessary, since the sense of united action carries over from "silent prayer" to "repetition of the Lord's Prayer."

Lord (N. J. B.)—The *o* is circumflex as in order.

Heart (N. J. B.)—*Hart* (*a* as in *arm*).

Gondola (N. J. B.)—*Gon'-do-la* (first *o* short, second as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Radiator (N. J. B.)—*Ray'-dih-ayter* (each *a* long, *i* short, *e* as in *maker*; secondary emphasis on third syllable).

Ronkonkoma (N. J. B.)—The correspondent reports hearing a radio announcer refer to the lake as *Ron-kon-ko'-ma*.

The accent is on the second syllable, *Ron-kon'-ko-ma* (first two *o*'s short, third as in *obey*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Recent (N. J. B.)—The correspondent asks if "any recent back copies" is correct.

"Back" is superfluous.

Brevities

Humorist: Another English novel has been filmed in America. Cinema-goers in this country should have no difficulty in recognizing it on the screen, as the title remains exactly as the author wrote it.

Milwaukee Journal: We're curious to know what goes on at the broadcasting station that makes people laugh so hard at the comedians.

Humorist: A musical journal says that it is quite possible to buy a piano for ten pounds. That, of course, is the great trouble with pianos.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Only questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

'Immediate Family'

Question: A bylaw reads "Members of an immediate family shall not hold office at the same time." Who would be considered "members of an immediate family"? For instance, while a woman (who has a family of her own) is serving as clerk, would her brother (who also has a family of his own) be eligible for election as trustee, or vice versa?

Answer: There is no fundamental of bylaw interpretation that will settle this question, since it is too largely a matter of opinion. A dictionary definition of "immediate" is "nearly related"; and a brother and sister would seem to be properly so described. However, there may be legitimate ground for a difference of opinion, since they now occupy different homes and have their own families.

If there is disagreement, the proper way to settle it would be for members to determine by majority vote just what is intended by the phrase "immediate family." The bylaw should then be clarified by amendment as soon thereafter as possible, so as to define specifically the relatives who shall be affected by it.

Daily Anecdote

Hopper's Legs

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DE WOLF HOPPER was noted for his vigorous performances. His whole being radiated fun. His reward was, of course, a constant roar of approval from his audiences. That he appreciated this fact is evidenced by the following story:

One evening he was riding to his hotel in a crowded conveyance. Opposite him sat a man who complained that the comedian's knees were very much in his way. "Your long legs fill the whole coach," he growled.

"That's nothing," Hopper replied cheerfully. "They frequently fill the whole house."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Encouragement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Rye, N. Y.

IT WAS 7 o'clock, Christmas Eve, in a huge department store, when clerks and customers were so flustered that they seemed almost desperate, that a very haughty woman came to the counter where all her little parcels were to be wrapped together, and ordered the boy to hurry, if he knew how.

At this moment a smiling woman arrived; and when she had received her bundle said to the tired boy, "You have helped so many with their Christmas that I hope yours will be very nice." And laying a 50-cent piece on the counter, she hurried off, leaving the other woman amazed at this new idea and evidently impressed; for when she got her parcel, she said to the boy, "Allow me also to wish you a very happy Christmas." And laying down another 50 cents, she too vanished into the crowd.

The money meant little to either woman; but the smile and good wishes going with it to the weary boy meant much. So perhaps some last-minute shoppers next Christmas may find a chance to do some equally pleasant thing to the workers who serve them.

But why wait?

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEETLE

Old Testament

No. 76

G. The Restored Commonwealth (continued)

I. From the return of the first detachment under Zerubbabel (continued)

Zechariah, the Prophet (B. C. 520)

Zechariah, like Haggai, was a prophet to the remnant which returned to Jerusalem after the seventy years' captivity. He seemed to have entered upon his office in early youth (Zech. 2:4)

Family: Son of Berechiah, son of Iddo the prophet (Zech. 1:1, 7); of priestly descent (Neh. 12:12, 16)

Time: Second year of Darius (B. C. 520) (Zech. 1:1, 7), a very short time later than the prophet Haggai, when the second temple was about to be built (Zech. 4:7-8; cf. Hag. 1:1-2)

Book of Zechariah:

Part I:

A series of ten messages or visions communicated to the prophet in the third month after his installation, chs. 1-6

1. The rider on the red horse, 1:7-11
2. The four horns, 1:18-19
3. The four carpenters, 1:2-21
4. The man with the measuring line, 2:1-3
5. Joshua, the high priest, 3:1-7
6. Jehovah's servant the Branch, 3:8-10
7. The golden candlestick and the two olive trees, 4:1-7; 11-14; cf. Rev. 11:3-4; Zerubbabel to finish the restoration of temple, 4:8-10
8. The flying roll, 5:1-4
9. The ephah, 5:5-11
10. The four chariots, 6:1-8

Part II:

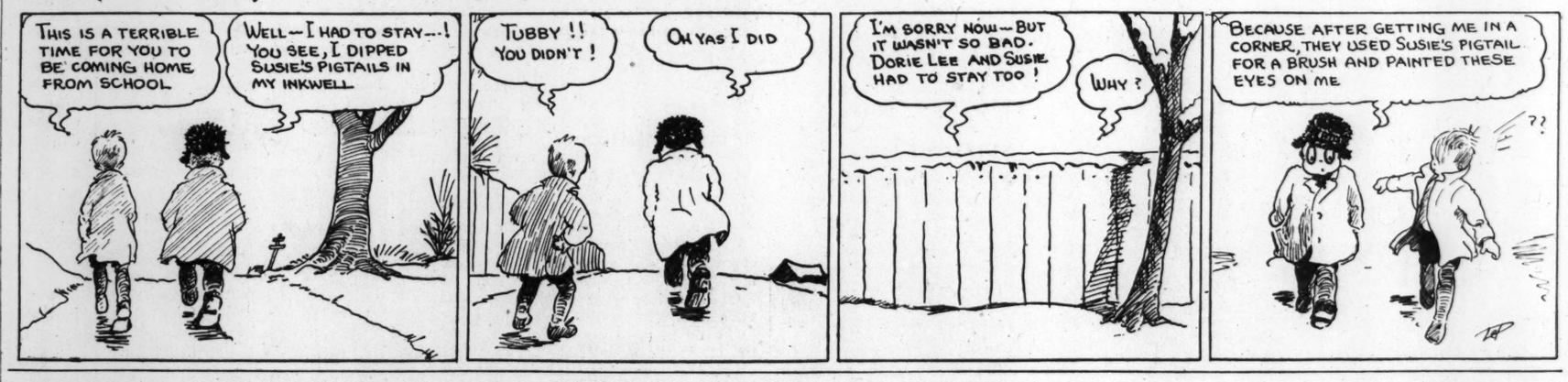
Fate of nations and future of Jerusalem, chs. 9-14

1. Damascus and the sea coast of Palestine threatened with misfortune, but Jerusalem shall be delivered, chs. 9-11
2. "The burden of the word of Jehovah for Israel," chs. 12-14

(To Be Continued Daily)

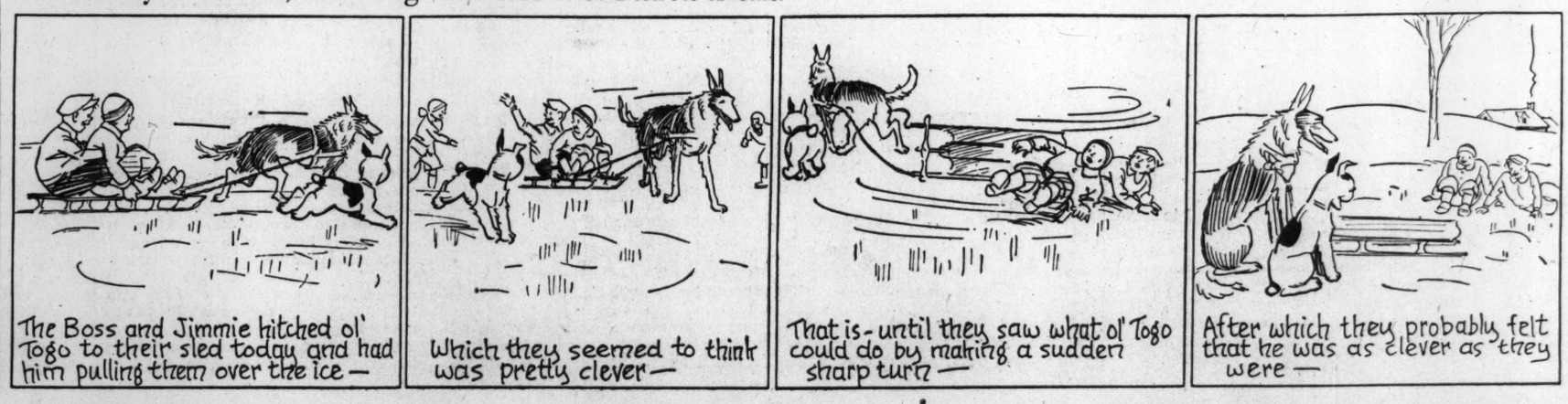
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Everybody Had a Good Time*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Good Trick Deserves Another*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

TVA Can Go Ahead

COURTS find it difficult to please everybody, sometimes even those to whom they award a victory. Thus in connection with the TVA decision just rendered by the Supreme Court there are some who argue, carpingly or hopefully, according to point of view, that it is a very narrow ruling and leaves open the possibility that the Tennessee Valley power and rehabilitation project may be further delayed by other litigation.

It is true that the eight-to-one majority opinion read by Chief Justice Hughes applies only to Wilson Dam, which was built during the war, and not to the Wheeler, Norris, Chickamauga and Pickwick Landing Dams included in the plan. The war power which helped to sustain it might be less visible in the case of the others, but the court held that the assurance of supply of electric energy constitutes a national defense asset.

It went further to accept the contention of the Government that the construction of such dams and generating units in connection with improving the navigability of streams is a legitimate federal function. In this respect it is interesting to note that the powers of Congress over navigation depend not on the appearance of that word in the Constitution but on an early ruling by Chief Justice Marshall that navigation is included in interstate commerce, the definition of which the court recently refused to extend in the NRA and AAA cases.

But here are great projects, the avowed object of which, according to the arguments of their sponsors out of court, is not primarily to promote navigation or bulwark the national defense, but to produce cheap electric power for ordinary consumption. To say for constitutional purposes that navigation is the primary purpose, and power incidental, while politically putting power foremost, smacks of subterfuge.

Fortunately the court has found an additional and stronger basis for the development and sale of water power in that section of the Constitution which gives Congress the power "to dispose and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." This was a point little noticed in reports of the arguments on the case, but it becomes the keystone of the structure.

In substance the court holds that water power in navigable streams belongs to the Government, just as coal, silver, lead or oil in public lands belongs to it, and that the Government can convert this energy into electrical energy and can choose any reasonable methods of getting it to a competitive market for sale. This is a very sweeping statement. It not only confirms the public's title to undeveloped water power, but affirms the public's right to exercise that title freely in making the power useful. It seems to support many other projects, though each must stand on its own feet. The emphasis may be useful in drawing attention to other natural resources in public lands which might be better managed.

In short, the authority of the Federal Government over conservation and use of public resources is considerably clarified and in practice extended, though subsequent tests will doubtless determine limits. This is particularly significant in the case of an enterprise which Socialists have called the most socialistic of the New Deal. Yet it must be remembered that a grant of authority even when confirmed by the Supreme Court does not make desirable all conceivable uses of that authority. Responsibility rests, then, the more clearly upon Congress for wisdom in the use of the authority and in the management of TVA.

Helping Mussolini

PARADOXICALLY, much of the opposition to neutrality laws that would prevent New World profit seekers from fattening "on the follies of the old" employs the argument that such neutrality is likely to be unneutral. The most effective law that this school of argument will tolerate is the United States' 1935 neutrality legislation, somewhat amended. And a filibuster is threatened if any more stringent law is pressed in Congress.

If neutrality laws which would prevent Americans from feeding foreign wars may possibly turn out to be unneutral in effect, what must be said of the law which American political leaders are now preparing to extend? Simply that this law already has been proved unneutral in effect. Under it the United States has become an economic ally of a nation which not only has been pronounced an aggressor by world opinion, but has broken the promises it made in the American-sponsored Kellogg Pact. If becoming an arsenal for that side which happens to have the money is neutral in intention, it is not neutral in fact. In the circumstances in which the 1935 law was passed it was quite possible to see that a policy which allowed trade would result in strengthening Italy at the expense of Ethiopia, and it was fully expected at the time that this obvious defect in the legislation would be remedied when Congress met again.

Congress is meeting again, and it appears that American citizens, whether they would like to see their country co-operating to check a threat to world peace, or simply wish assurance that their young men will not have to give their lives for the sake of somebody else's profits, may be disappointed. Representative Maverick, of Texas, has rightly called the present neutrality law a "Mussolini bill." Certainly this law operates in favor of Mussolini's war, even while American sentiment opposes that war. Those who are attempting to force the extension of the act through Congress are doing so with their eyes wide open to this fact. And the American people should keep their eyes open to this fact: The question which balks effective neutrality legislation today is not whether it is neutral or unneutral but whether it will interfere with the profits that may be made on other people's wars.

Co-ordination Pays a Dividend

FORCES of justice have combined to win a decisive victory in the Federal Court at Boston. Sentencing of William L. Jarvis for the $640,000 Polymet stock fraud checks the career of a promoter who several times has escaped conviction in cases where accomplices have been sent to prison.

The verdict is a victory for the Boston Better Business Bureau as well. For fifteen years it has dogged Jarvis's trail. Mainly through its monthly bulletin, the bureau has warned the public against the unscrupulous practices uncovered in the promoter's numerous enterprises. By persistent warnings it has tried to safeguard investors from an entrenched fraud. The Government revealed that Jarvis had employed the dean of a university law school for advice on ways to disguise his swindles, and that a member of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission was on his pay roll. It exposed the defendant's liaison with the underworld, too.

Still another important factor in bringing Jarvis to trial was the application of the broad powers of stock control and investigation provided in the Securities Exchange Act of 1933. Co-ordination of activities among the Better Business Bureau, the Securities Exchange Commission and the courts has declared a generous dividend on behalf of justice. The verdict will help to keep Boston business on a high plane.

Has It Happened Here?

SINCLAIR LEWIS, author of "Main Street," "Babbitt" and "Dodsworth," and more recently of "It Can't Happen Here," is now not so sure that it can't. He has been informed that for reasons not altogether clear, the production of his novel in a film version has been halted in Hollywood.

Mr. Lewis charges its suppression was ordered by Will Hays, movie tsar, on two grounds: that it deals with controversial politics in describing resistance to a hypothetical Fascist dictatorship in America, and that it might offend Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini, rulers of friendly nations. Mr. Hays denies having taken any such action. Louis B. Mayer of the producing company involved says merely that it was dropped for the time being "because it would cost too much," but that the present discussion might make it profitable to produce.

The Monitor has been as active as any newspaper in urging restraint with respect to films that might give other nations grounds for objection to American tastes or to unfair portrayals of those nations' citizens. But whether the United States has democracy or dictatorship is purely a domestic question and one in which Americans are vitally interested. The reported expressions of satisfaction in semiofficial circles in Berlin and Rome at the reported banning of the film are as inapppropriate as the manifested desires of some Americans to dip into the internal affairs of Germany and Italy.

Surely a film of "It Can't Happen Here" would have little reason for circulation outside the United States. While dictatorships abroad pour out floods of propaganda against democracy, must America refrain from producing some propaganda in favor of democracy for home consumption? Incidentally, if there is political objection at home, is it from Democrats because Mr. Lewis's fictional anti-Fascist hero is a Republican, or from Republicans because they think the public will identify their party with the Fascists?

Or if all these observations are beside the point and if the question is merely a matter of what will pay, then we say to the cinema industry as prospective purchasers of entertainment, pray omit a few crime carnivals and whirly-girly revues and give us more significant stories such as this. To that end we are even willing to risk being gulled a bit by a possible publicity stunt, though a discovery of that sort naturally would not increase our respect for author or producer.

RUSSIA and Japan have agreed to have a mixed commission investigate the recent border clashes that have been occurring between these two countries, and to find out where the border line is. After all, there isn't much point to fighting when an army doesn't know where the border is, and no one is sure which army is nobly defending its country.

New-Deal Paean

Book News of the Day

IT SEEMS surprising to discover at this late date as single minded an admirer of the current Washington Administration as Chester T. Crowell, former special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, in his RECOVERY UNLIMITED (New York: Covici: Friede. $1.50). The word "unlimited" might even be applied to Mr. Crowell's enthusiasm for the Administration, and particularly for its monetary policies, to which he devotes the largest part of his slightly strident political pamphlet.

Mr. Crowell's major thesis is "the tremendously important fact that the whole Recovery program was co-ordinated and virtually certain of success because it was based on a correct diagnosis of the malady." He feels that "This is the first time that we have ever come out of a depression under our own power. We turned the job over to President Roosevelt and he has done it."

To support such a thesis is about as large an order for one man as to bring about American recovery single-handed, and the author has done about as well as his hero. He explains how gold payment suspension halted the panic, and devaluation stimulated exports, though there is no mention of the sharp fall in the "favorable balance" in 1935. The Supreme Court decision on the AAA is termed a severe blow to recovery, and the subsequent decline in the stock market is cited as evidence, though it turns out to have been only a ripple in the current bull market. A tremendous building boom is predicted, due to the operations of the Home Owners Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration. Decidedly the best face is put on the silver program, which is described as "non-political," and a means of avoiding printing-press money.

The book contains occasional exaggerations. The impression is conveyed that the Administration's dealings in cotton have made the difference between 6 cents and 12 cents a pound. Two hundred thousand new homes is termed a "conservative" estimate of residential building for 1936.

The book is in line with a trend in modern political and economic feeling which deserves a more careful scrutiny than it currently gets. That is the tendency to ascribe to Government, with an initial capital, what might be termed an anthropomorphic nature. It is a tendency to think of the legislative and administrative acts of Congressmen and government office-holders as the reasoned mental operations of a single, benevolent personality. Perhaps it originates in such journalistic phrases as "The Government has decided—" or "The Government is seeking to—." But unless it is used for what it is, a mere figure of speech for the specific majorities, officials, pressure-groups, etc. who "decide" or who "seek," it can lead into dangerous paths.

H. M. F.

Another Monday Wash on the Line

The Inn at Sligachan

WE HAD come there by leisurely stages. From London to the forest of Sherwood, thence to Carlisle, over the wild Yorkshire moors. After that, Ayr, with its memories and mementos of Burns, and then Oban, right opposite the island of Mull, where Stevenson's hero, David Balfour, thought himself lost. Skye had been our goal from the very start, and hitherto we had traveled with all reasonable speed. But hereabouts our progress became dilatory, and our direction uncertain. We were, in fact, nervous.

Up to now, our stopping-places had proceeded in an ascending scale of satisfaction. Each one was better than that which preceded it. But in Oban, with its land-locked waters, its innumerable islands, and its sunsets across the great mountains, we began to feel that anything which came afterward was bound to be an anticlimax; and so, wishing to preserve Skye from this unhappy fate as long as possible, we changed our plans at the last moment, and, instead of going straight out for Sligachan, we turned resolutely eastward, and made for Inverness.

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This took us through what is probably the most celebrated few miles' drive in the British Isles, the Pass of Glencoe. It was a dull and drizzly day, and this was very fitting, for the dark memories of Glencoe, recalling the historic stain of 1692 on the English escutcheon, are not such as to accord with sunshine and light breezes. High mountains looked sullenly down upon us, and on all sides were grimness and desolation. Yet something seemed to be missing that robbed the scene of the grandeur that one has been taught to expect from it. Before we had got halfway through the Pass, we began to feel that the old road, terrible as it was, had been more appropriate to the scenery and history of Glencoe than the magnificent highway which the Government has recently laid down. For this highway, as a bank agent in Irvine expressed it to us, is "a boulevard," and associations with the smoothest and most fashionable streets of Paris are as out of place in Glencoe as would be a hot jazz number in the middle of a Beethoven symphony.

But Skye could not be indefinitely delayed, and the next afternoon found us queued up at Kyle of Lochalsh in a stream of cars waiting to cross the sea to Kyleakin, a charming, friendly village whose whitewashed cottages we could see gleaming in the sunshine across half a mile of water. In a couple of hours we had got to the water's edge, and, immediately afterward, the ferry, with a curious sideways crablike motion, was taking us the last stage of our 600-mile journey from London.

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Ten minutes after we had landed, all thoughts of anti-climax had vanished from our minds. For the scenery at and around Oban, though abundantly satisfying, with its mingling of sea and land, had been like the scenery of other places, only better. But the peculiar interrelationship of sea and land and high mountains between Kyleakin and Sligachan is not so much better than that elsewhere, as different. The road winds round broad bays, curves along promontories, slides over the sides of steep hills, and pierces into ever wilder and wilder country, but (for the Black Coolins are not yet visible) it is the sunset lights, playing on the shining waters, and flushing with innumerable hues the misty heads of the Red Mountains, that give to this part of Skye its peculiar atmosphere of magic.

The coast grows ruggeder, the hills higher; huge boulders lie tossed about as if by a giant; the tumbled wilderness that can be seen beyond the narrow arm of the sea in the interior of Skye gets more and more desolate, and night begins to fall in earnest. No human habitation has been seen for miles, and it seems impossible that any could be found in this solitary waste. Then, as our hopes are sinking with the sun, and we round the last bend of the road, cheerful and friendly, in the shadow of dark and fretted mountains, we catch sight of the inn at Sligachan, most welcome and romantic of hostelries, because it lodges in the very heart of desolation.

H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Season of Verbal Extravagances

By Frank L. Perrin

HOW insistently do we endeavor to speak or write in italics and with exclamation points! American speakers and commentators seem sometimes to have been influenced by what may be termed a radio complex. It perhaps is the subconscious fear that unless one speaks somewhat emphatically or extravagantly he or she will not be heard or heeded. But it should not be forgotten that the listening public, or the reading public, is not deaf or obtuse, mentally or otherwise. It may be observed in passing, however, that these same listeners and readers seem to be growing a little weary of being threatened by prophets of impending disaster or cajoled by sophistries and unrealizable promises.

All of which brings us to the quite gratifying point in our progress along a somewhat tortuous economic way where it is becoming better and better understood that office-seeking politicians do not hold the key to our several or collective destinies, economic or social. More people realize this now than in 1932 or 1934. They have seen that a fair measure of recovery has been attained despite the collapse of plans offered as the only remedy, and in spite, also, of the heavy burden of taxation imposed to finance what many now regard as grotesque experiments.

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But the need of taking with a grain or two of salt the threatenings and prophecies of political malcontents is as apparent now as ever before in the political history of this and every other country. The emoluments which follow even temporary political success are attractive enough and rich enough to persuade those in power to make still more extravagant promises in the hope of continuing their tenure. And they are attractive enough to tempt those from whom power has been wrested to denounce, all too often, the benefits realized despite their opposition.

It is just such a state of consciousness as this that the people of the United States must deal with in the approaching national campaign. In face of the crushing blows dealt the new-deal policies by the courts and the contempt in which many of those policies are held popularly, the more daring of the Administration sympathizers seek to inflame or prejudice public opinion by extravagant and illy tempered outbursts. In the United States Senate, in a single week, it was urged by a veteran member that a way be found to enforce what he assumes to be the popular will against the considered conclusions of the highest court, while another, fired by impetuosity, or zeal, or some other consuming impulse, talked loudly but not convincingly of the imminence of war with Japan.

* * *

My conviction is that it is time that a discerning and usually sensible people, such as those in the United States who read and ponder profess to be, pause long enough to inquire, in the language of our old friend George M. Cohan, what all the shooting is about. The bombardments, mostly vocal, which we are now hearing, are the usual outbursts common to campaign years. They are heard somewhat earlier than usual simply because the outposts along the main political fronts have taken alarm far in advance of the chief event. The fear that so long dominated the private soldiers in the rear ranks now seems to obsess only the snipers and sharpshooters who often alarm the camps needlessly and unduly.

Of course it may be said that one person's forecast or prediction is no more to be relied upon than another's. And that is true unless it appears that the forecast of one is made without the influence of fear, or undue prejudice, or partisan selfishness. If so made it is entitled to and should receive calm consideration. I should like to second the motion of such a forecaster or political prophet who would propose a resolution committing the American people, men and women, whether Democrats, Republicans, Progressives, Socialists or what not, to a sober and noninflammable campaign of common sense and reason.

Let us forget, except to deny, the fearsome and unfounded assertion that democracy is a failure and that the people cannot assure for themselves a government of law. If such a government is the desire and the hope of the people of the United States it can be perpetuated as it has been established, and as it exists today, despite the loud and unconvincing reiterations of untruths once cautiously whispered in the camps of the avowed foes of democratic government.

The Wide Horizon

Where Optimism Thrives

By Horace Flather

JOHANNESBURG

"I KNOW of no land that exceeds South Africa as a stage set for splendor or disaster," said the Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, founder of Toc H, British organization for religious and social service, recently. Mr. Clayton had just completed a tour of South Africa.

South Africa is always stimulating to the visitor. It might appear to some to be a pleasant land where most people work as little as possible and spend all the time they can in the sunshine and expansive open air. And to a certain extent this impression might be a true one, for nowhere in the world do people enjoy their leisure more than in South Africa.

Nowhere in the world is there so great an inducement to spend one's time in the open air. But it would be wrong to imagine that South Africa is a land of lotus-eaters. In this young and rapidly growing country there is evidence of a considerable energy—of an energy so strong in some instances as to cause a little apprehension to the onlooker.

This apprehension was voiced by Mr. Clayton. A great deal of his time in South Africa was spent in Johannesburg, where on every hand are indications of a nation that is still growing. Johannesburg is the largest city in the Union. It is becoming the largest city in Africa. The exploration of new areas, the development of new mines and the invigorating effects of the higher price of gold on the old mines all support Lord Milner's prophecy that Johannesburg would one day be a city of a million people.

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Today its white population exceeds 300,000 and every day there is a big influx from other parts of the Union and overseas. Its native population is 187,000, which is more than are to be found in the whole of Swaziland. Architecturally the face of the city is changing constantly. During 1935, all building records were completely eclipsed; plans to the value of £6,717,500 were passed, nearly £1,000,000 more than the record for 1934.

With over 100 new blocks of flats, a new theater, the city's new magistrates' courts, a broadcasting house, floors added to city hotels, the £350,000 post office, stores and new warehouses already completed, the year's building has altered the city's sky line out of all recognition.

The sky line is still changing. The new year opened auspiciously with the passing of plans valued at £112,000 for the first three business days of January. These plans are for five new blocks of flats to provide for the still steadily increasing population of the city. Work will start shortly on another large new warehouse. Applications for the passing of plans for new buildings are still pouring in.

So great has been the increase in the work of the municipal building plans department as a result of this activity that the staff has had to be substantially increased, and still officials are working at full pressure to cope with the work resulting from the boom.

"The prosperity of Johannesburg," said a prominent authority on the property market, "depends almost entirely on the prosperity of the gold mines. While the present era of prosperity continues and as long as nothing is done to interfere with the continued development of the mines, I can foresee nothing but activity in the property market here increasing."

* * *

One need not be a prophet to say that the boom of the past two years will continue in 1936. The Empire Exhibition is opening toward the end of the year. Business is expanding steadily. New industries are opening every month and mine owners and merchants confidently predict a continuation of the boom.

"Splendor or disaster"?

Johannesburg refuses to believe in anything but a magnificent future. Today—in consequence of the higher price of gold—it has 70,000,000 tons more ore reserves within workable limits than it had in 1932. Last year's production was over £70,000,000 and this year, with more new ground being broken, it will be greater still. And in answer to those pessimists who have put a brief period to the life of this amazing gold reef we have the statement of a great mining authority in South Africa that the gold mines, if they are treated well, will last 200 years more. That is perhaps rather an optimistic forecast, but did not Sir Gordon Sprigg say that in South Africa the optimist is always right?

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Civilizing Warfare

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that Americans are discussing neutrality, can we not revise the rules of neutrality applicable to chaplains, nurses, surgeons and wounded soldiers on the field of battle?

The use of bombs in the present African war justifies a complete restudy of the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding the neutrality of the Red Cross flag or badge on buildings, ships and persons.

The existing rules, passed in 1862, are based on the experience of the battle of Solferino between Italy and Austria, and are out of date.

Amendments should be drafted acceptable to both Geneva and Washington.

London, Eng. W. C. HAWKIN